The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6327. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1871. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OUR LATE RULERS.

"Senator" Tweed's Standing in His Own District.

His Bondsmen Again on the Legal Rack.

How Richard M. Tweed Got $1,584,000 of Real Estate.

The Boss Deposed by the Tammany Society.

Recognition of the Old Common Council Prohibited.

Circular from the New Commissioner of Public Works.

OFFICELESS AND FRIENDLESS.

Plain Words from Plain People—Tweed to the Rear.

In his present hardly solitary but purely voluntary retirement from the places which will know him no more, Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED might very suitably occupy himself in learning to sing the lines:

"Where are the friends of my youth?
Where are those dear ones gone?
Why have they fallen like the leaf?
Why have they left me to mourn?"

He will most assuredly have to face their music even should nature or his much to be regretted want of education prevent his rendering them in an artistic style worthy of the Academy of Music. Mr. TWEED's friends are things belonging to the past. The cold weather of the last week or two has chilled the bosom of the warmest of them; their regard being of that fungus growth to which the cold snaps of life are fatal. From bankruptcy in the chair line TWEED crawled, like a caterpillar, into the dazzling sunlight of New-York Municipal corruption and Albany politics. To him the intermediate or chrysalis state—hard-cased, protected and wriggling—was, doubtless, somewhat repressive and confining, though delightful from anticipation of a golden future. And then came the glorious bursting forth into the gorgeous many-hued butterfly, "born in a bower, and dead within an hour." It is evident that Mr. TWEED's nursery governess either did not love poetry, or considered his infantile mind incapable of appreciating it. But perhaps that estimable person may have been the matron of the poorhouse of the county within whose limits he was born. At all events he was never made acquainted with the old lines:

"The flowers of Spring time wither,
The hopes of men decay;
And all things hast'ning hither,
But come to pass away."

WILLIAM M. TWEED has, to all intents and purposes, passed away. An outraged community has dashed him, like an addled egg, against the stout-built walls of honesty, and though its nostrils are still polluted with the nauseating stench of his State Senatorship, it is firm and steadfast in the trust that even that poison will soon be eliminated from the vitiated atmosphere which it finds so disgusting. But what of the noisy, cackling hen, who lays no eggs, but is always wanting to hatch chickens, and who has so long opposed the casting out of this addled egg from her befouled nest—the unwashed but not unpaid Democracy of this City—the warmth of whose body has, by a received and returning current of heat, so long saved the arch-thief, not from the cold wilderness of the world's contempt, but from being what he at last is, a pariah among the whole human race? The canaille of Athens drove ARISTIDES the Just into exile. What must be the fate of TWEED the Unjust when the mercenary slums of New-York join respectable citizens in denouncing him and ostracising him, or at least in not voting for him?

What do Mr. TWEED's immediate supporters say of the present aspect of affairs? "*De excretis actum esse, exclamavit!*" or, to use their own vernacular, "Its all up with TWEED." TWEED has been both the political and social General of their army; but even the most starving of the rats are fast deserting his sinking ship. May be yet that, like Actæon, he will be worried by his own sleuth hounds. But let them speak for themselves.

A reporter of the TIMES amused himself yesterday by spending an hour or two among the straight-Democratic-ticket-voting laborers and dockmen in the district over which Mr. TWEED used to hold regal sway. Let the Ex-Commissioner of Public Works read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the following notes of some of his conversations with them.

Approaching a brawny-armed fellow in coarse red flannel shirt and stoga boots, who was idly chewing a whole mouthful of tobacco as he sat, waiting for a job, on the shaft of his wagon, the reporter remarked: "You all appear to be taking things very quietly, notwithstanding Mr. TWEED's resignation?"

CARMAN—Oh, TWEED to h—l! He's played out.

REPORTER—Don't you vote for TWEED?

CARMAN—Well, yes; I've always voted for TWEED.

REPORTER—What led you to vote for such a man?

CARMAN—Well, you see, I didn't know he was what he is. I see a lot of figuring in the papers—pages on 'em. But I ain't no account at ciphering.

REPORTER—What convinced you of his dishonesty?

CARMAN—It were just this; I says to myself, BILL TWEED used to be the most powerful man in New-York six months ago; today he ain't nothing; now, what's done all this; not them Republicans; they couldn't do it; they ain't got no say in this City; but them Republicans called BILL TWEED a —— thief, and our folks didn't deny it, and some of 'em said it was true; well, I ain't no hand at figures and cipherin'; but if the Democrats says BILL TWEED's a bad 'un, and he gives in, why, I've done along of him.

Turning from the carman the reporter tackled another denizen of the neighborhood—a man engaged on the docks. What do you think of TWEED's resignation, he asked.

DOCKMAN—That's a bad job.

REPORTER—Why?

DOCK-MAN—You don't know what TWEED done for some of us?

REPORTER—What did he do?

DOCK-MAN—I've had many a day's work through him. He'd always give a chap something to do. Many of our chaps has lived on him.

REPORTER—But did it never strike you that some other "chaps" must pay for that?

DOCK-MAN—That's so, of course.

REPORTER—If there were an election to-morrow, would you cast your vote for TWEED?

DOCK-MAN—Me! No. Why, what do you take me for?

Astounded at such base ingratitude, the reporter sought other fields of inquiry, and lighted on two paving-men taking their post-prandial pipes. The Emerald Isle beamed from their eyes and the corners of their mouths, and was verified by a plaster over the eye of one and an ugly bruise on the cheek-bone of the other.

REPORTER—What are you going to do without TWEED at the head of the Board of Works?

PAVING-MAN—TWEED! Is it thrue that he's intirely bust up?

REPORTER—I think so.

PAVING-MAN—Be jabers an' I was only a sayin' last night—was'nt I, MIKE?—that we must be jes' a lookin' around.

REPORTER—What do you mean?

PAVING-MAN—Mane! Why, I manes that if TWEED aint no longer Boss, we must jes' have some 'un else as is.

REPORTER—Would you desert Mr. TWEED, then?

PAVING-MAN—What the divil's the use o' stickin' to 'm, whin there's nothin' to stick to?

REPORTER—Then you think you can't get on without a Boss?

PAVING-MAN—Endade not! How'd the boys live without a Boss, I'd like to know?

REPORTER—You would vote for any man, then, who would take Mr. TWEED's place?

BOTH PAVING-MEN—Be sure we would. There's no show for us in this City without a Boss.

The reporter wished them good day, and, leaving them to ram stones and speculate on future Bosses, jumped on to an uptown car. The driver was evidently an Irishman and as usual talkative. He soon opened the conversation.

DRIVER—Them newsboys is a callin' out suthin' about TWEED as usual.

REPORTER—Yes. What's the general opinion about his resignation?

DRIVER—The boys in the disthrict don't like it at all.

REPORTER—Why not?

DRIVER—It makes things all odds and inds, like.

REPORTER—How?

DRIVER—We don't know what to be drivin' afther. I don't keer to drive a coughin' hoss; do you? Yer see, TWEED's gone over if he ain't gone under; and a'though I always vote Dimocratic, it ain't a bargain always to vote for TWEED. Will there be another election in the district?

REPORTER—Yes. If TWEED is turned out and runs again, would you vote for him?

DRIVER—What 'd be the use o' that? I ain't no fool. The man as bosses our disthrict's got to do suthin' for it, and I don't think TWEED's the man now. Is he?

REPORTER—Do you think there are many in the district of your way of thinking?

DRIVER—Do I, endade? Be shure there is. Where's the use o' cryin' afther spilt milk? No, Sir; Misther TWEED's a gintleman—every inch of 'im. But it's afeard I am that he's jes' bust up higher 'n a kite. Lots of the boys still swears by him; but it's all talk an' jabber. Let a man come among 'em, an' promise 'em suthin' to vote for 'em, and not Misther TWEED! Be jabers, them canvassers 'd have a hard job of it. By the powers, Sir, it's no use. He's bust higher 'n a kite.

Such are the home truths from the lips of some of Mr. TWEED's special but humble friends and supporters. They are the reflection of the, to his mind, startling truths which come from his more influential friends, and which, like the writing on the wall at Belshazzar's feast—*Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin*—weave themselves into the word *bail* in his waking moments of the small hours. But Mr. TWEED is perhaps mistaken. These humble voters once gone away, are lost to him forever. They had a certain feeling of attachment to him; an attachment which his present disgrace alone could set aside. They always bet on the winning horse, and the name of the horse for the next great stake is not TWEED.

TWEED'S BONDSMEN.

Examination of the "Boss" Son—He Receives a Million and a Half of Real Estate from His Father and Doesn't Even Thank Him—He Has Not Yet Turned His Father Out of His Fifth-Avenue Residence.

The examination of "Boss" TWEED's bondsmen was continued in Supreme Court, Special Term, at 9½ A. M. yesterday. RICHARD M. TWEED, son of the defendant, having been sworn in on the previous day, his examination was immediately proceeded with. In reply to questions put by Mr. BURRILL, he testified that he owned what is known as the circle property, on Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, Eighth-avenue, and the circle, consisting of about twelve lots in all, together with the house on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, known as No. 991 Eighth-avenue; there are no mortgages on the property; the house is rented to S. B. UPHAM for $700 a year, and the lease expires the 1st of May, 1872; all taxes on the property are paid, except those for 1871; the present value of the property is $300,000; he owns property on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street, with a brown-stone house, No. 111 Fifth-avenue, stable and vacant lot on corner adjacent and alley-way; there are no mortgages on this property, and all taxes, except for 1871, are paid; the property is valued at $275,000; he owns one lot on Sixty-fourth-street east of Eleventh-avenue, being 25 feet front by 153 feet deep; also, two lots, 150 feet east of last-named lots, each being 25 feet front by 140 feet deep, no mortgages, taxes paid, except for 1871, and valued at $30,000; he owns six lots on south side of Eighty-fourth-street, east of Ninth-avenue, no mortgages, taxes paid, and valued at $30,000; he owns No. 109 East Ninth-street, a four-story tenement-house, all paid for, and worth $18,000; owns Nos. 100 and 102 Oliver-street, a two-story and attic brick house, valued at $12,000; owns No. 137 West Fifteenth-street, a three-story house, valued at $15,000; owns two lots on Eighth-avenue, near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, mortgaged for $2,000, valued at $8,000; owns fourteen lots on the corner of One Hundred and Fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, mortgaged for $16,000, clear value $20,000; owns one lot on Eighth-avenue, south of Seventy-first-street, no mortgages or taxes, value $25,000; owns No. 120 East Twenty-third-street, west of Lexington-avenue, a four-story brown-stone dwelling-house, mortgaged for $15,250, clear value $15,000; owns No. 306 West Forty-second-street, west of Eighth-avenue, a brick building, mortgaged for $5,610, clear value $7,000; owns Nos. 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 Division-street, with five-story buildings with iron fronts, each 25 by 75, all paid, valued at $300,000, and renting for $28,000 a year; owns Nos. 1,065, 1,067 and 1,069 Third-avenue, also Nos. 202 and 204 East Sixty-third-street; the avenue property has four-story brick buildings on it, and the entire of the value of $75,000; owns on Sixty-third-street five lots, no mortgages, value $75,000; owns on Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, six lots, value $60,000; owns Nos. 172, 174, 174½ and 176 Mercer-street, with brick building 100 feet deep, mortgaged for $62,000, clear value $90,000; owns five four-story buildings, Nos. 922, 924, 926, 928 and 930 Broadway, mortgaged for $360,000, clear value $240,000; the total value of property named by him is $1,584,000; has deeds for all this property; the deed for the circle property is dated Aug. 16, 1871; the deed of the second piece is of the same date; the deed of the third parcel is dated Nov. 21, 1871, and the deed for all residue is also dated Nov. 21, 1871; the consideration for circle property is $300,000; for Fifth-avenue property $275,000, none of which was paid; the last-mentioned deeds, made Nov. 21, had for consideration love and affection and $1; has been discharged from the payment of consideration of the two first deeds; deeds were delivered at about the time they bear date.

Examined by Mr. Choate—My age is twenty-four; this is a single man and a hotel-keeper; has charge of the Metropolitan Hotel since the 1st of May; was previously clerk in the Printing Company; before the 16th of August he had no property; since then all the property he acquired was by deed from his father; has paid nothing for any portion of the property he has named; there was no understanding or conversation between him and his father as to what the conveyance of this property was for; claims to be the owner against his father and mother; don't know for what purpose any of it was placed in his hands; had received no gifts from his father prior to August; don't know of similar presents being made to his brothers; don't know that the property transferred under deeds of Nov. 21 was transferred with a view to giving bail on his father's arrest; had no direct understanding that the transfer was for the purpose of bail; did not know at the time of transfer that his father was to be arrested; there was a general conversation as to the transfer of the property, but all that was said was that his father wanted to transfer the property, and he did not object; has not put the deeds on record since the 21st of November; did not deem it necessary, and had no understanding with any one that they were not to go on record; the releases of the consideration for the Fifth-avenue and Circle property were made on the 25th inst.; it was a gratifying surprise to receive the releases; did not know it before; has given the agent of his father orders to collect the rents; has given no notice to the various tenants; has left his father in possession of the Fifth-avenue property, and collected no rent for it; has had no understanding with his father as to the latter remaining in possession; has no present intention of putting the deeds on record; about the 1st of August first heard of his father's intention to convey to him the Fifth-avenue property; had a general conversation on the subject with his oldest brother, the object of the transfer being to vest title in his mother; the deed was recorded on the 26th of October; recorded them when his father was arrested, but up to that time had no idea of recording them; after his father's arrest, had no conversation with any one, except his brother, at whose suggestion he had the deeds recorded; the second deeds, covering all the property conveyed except the Fifth-avenue and Circle property, were prepared by Mr. DEMAREST; was informed by his brother WILLIAM that the transfer was about to be made; had no conversation with his father and mother as to the transfer, not even to thank them for the magnificent gift; the deeds were delivered by his father in the presence of WILLIAM; WILLIAM made no objection that the witness was getting more than his share; don't remember what was said; don't know if under the deeds he assumed payment of the mortgages; don't yet know what he is going to do with the property; has not had the title to the property searched; has not taken any legal advice as to the validity of his title as against his father's creditors or the City or State; knows of this claim against his father of $6,000,000; heard of the claim before he took the first deed, and took all the deeds with such knowledge; conducts the business of the Metropolitan Hotel, his father being the lessee; pays $82,000 rent to his father and interest on the fixtures; his father made the outlays in fitting up and paid for them; in all that has been done in connection with the hotel, the money was furnished by his father; has had no experience in matters of real estate; bases his estimate of the value on the cost; since April, 1870, portions of this property was obtained by his father, but cannot tell which; the releases are not on record, but are acknowledged; did not think it was necessary to record them; the Circle property was acquired by his father in December, 1868, and the Fifth-avenue property in July, 1869; the Duane-street property in 1868, and the property on Third-avenue also in 1868; the sixty-eighth-street property was acquired in 1869, and the Mercer-street property in May, 1870; thinks he would give his father back this property if he asked for it to-morrow; has had no talk with his father on the subject, and don't know that he would obey his father's directions on the subject; had no conversation with his father as to leaving him anything to live on; has not decided yet as to what he will do with the income of the property. To Mr. BURRILL—He regards himself as owning this property the same as he owns his hat or his boots, and intends to do as he pleases with it; his mother assented to his retaining title of the Fifth-avenue property.

Re-examined by Mr. CHOATE—Q.—Have you paid for your hat or boots? A.—Yes, I paid for them.

Q.—Then you hold them in a different manner from this real estate you have been talking about. A.—I don't know that I do.

This concluded Mr. TWEED's examination, and Mr. PECKHAM asked Mr. BURRILL to admit and place upon the record the fact that a motion was pending to set aside the judgment against the City, mentioned by CHARLES DEVLIN in his examination.

Mr. BURRILL here announced that he would present no other bondsmen for justification, and would ask the Court to approve the bondsmen already examined. On application being made to the Court, the motion to accept the bail examined was adjourned over until Wednesday next at 10 A. M., to allow the stenographer time to write out his notes.

During Mr. TWEED's examination he frequently looked embarrassed as to what to say, and looked wistfully toward his counsel.

Mr. HUGH HASTINGS, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, is not, as has been erroneously reported, one of TWEED's new bondsmen.

TWEED'S TRIAL.

The Case Removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer—The "Boss" to be Tried by His Friend Cardozo.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM appeared before Judge CARDOZO, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and made a formal motion to have the indictment found in the Court of General Sessions against his client, "Boss" TWEED, removed into the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in conformity with the provisions of the statute. Judge CARDOZO granted the motion, and directed that a new bond be filed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The bond was accordingly prepared and executed, Mr. SANDS, the surety on the bond in General Sessions, being also surety on this. The "Boss," who was present in Court, accompanied by his two sons, with whom he chatted continually during the proceedings, was eagerly gazed at by the large crowd which had collected in the Court-room. Judge CARDOZO is assigned to preside at the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Tammany Society—Deposition of Tweed—Augustus Schell Grand Sachem.

A special meeting of the Sachems of the Tammany Society was held yesterday afternoon, JAMES B. NICHOLSON in the chair. JOHN J. BRADLEY, ISAAC BELL, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, District-Attorney GARVIN, EMANUEL B. HART and Judge DOWLING were present among others. The meeting, on being called to order, quickly ratified the downfall of TWEED, and elected AUGUSTUS SCHELL to the office of Grand Sachem by acclamation.

The New Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. VAN NORT, the newly-appointed Commissioner of Public Works, took formal possession of his office yesterday morning. He called the heads of the various bureaus together and informed them that he should hold them to a strict accountability for the faithful performance of their duties, that no public works would be carried on except those of absolute necessity, and that he should endeavor to administer the affairs of the Department with a strict regard to economy.

Later in the day Mr. VAN NORT issued the following circular:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

SIR: You will at once report to this Department the names of all employes under your Bureau, the duties and compensation of each; also the names of such whose services can be dispensed with without impairing the efficiency of the Department.

A list of all contracts now in force, with the name of the contractor, the nature of the work or supplies, the period at which such contracts expire, the amount of same, and all other information appertaining thereto.

Statements showing the condition of the accounts in your Bureau, the work now in progress, what, if any such work can be advantageously prosecuted, or whether it can be suspended without detriment to the public interest, together with such general information regarding the duties and operations of the Bureau as may be considered necessary.

In view of the present condition of the City finances, it is desirable that the heads of Bureaus will cheerfully aid this Department in its purpose of co-operating with the other City Departments, and especially with the Department of Finance, in reducing the expenditures of the City Government to the lowest possible limit consistent with the proper discharge of its functions. Respectfully,

GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Opinions of the English Press on the New-York Reform Movement.

Great satisfaction was exhibited by the London *Times* of yesterday at the victory won by the voters of New-York City over their corrupt officials, and the hope is expressed that all who have swindled the City will be brought to justice and undergo the penalties of their crimes.

Connolly Still in Ludlow-Street Jail.

The Ex-Controller is still vegetating, like the Rose of Sharon, in the wilderness of Ludlow-street. So far as the civil suits against him are concerned, there is nothing to prevent his being replanted in the family garden on Park-avenue. But there are those terrible criminal indictments still unanswered and unavoidable; and his counsel, not knowing the intricate workings of Judge BEDFORD's brain, or how far the omnipresent turkey of the period may interfere with his magisterial digestion, are unwilling to run the risk of poor CONNOLLY being gobbled into the Tombs. Warden TRACEY still, therefore, has the honor of the safe custody of one of the Tammany magnates.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Mayor Prohibited by Judge Brady From Appointing or Holding Official Intercourse With the Members of the Old Common Council.

Just before the last election, Messrs. HENRY L. CLINTON and A. R. LAWRENCE, JR., got out a mandamus against the Bureau of Elections, directing them to provide boxes for the reception of the votes cast for members of the Common Council. They also procured another mandamus to compel the Board of Canvassers to canvass the votes cast for members of the Common Council, and at the same time watched the canvass so closely that the attempt of the Board to count out six of the Reform candidates was defeated. Yesterday Messrs. CLINTON and LAWRENCE, as counsel for the incoming Reform Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, applied to Judge BRADY for writs of prohibition forbidding A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor, from appointing any members of the old Boards, or any other person or persons to the office of Alderman and Assistant Aldermen, on the ground of any supposed vacancy existing; also forbidding him to recognize, communicate with, or hold any official intercourse as Mayor with any except the incoming Reform Boards that have been just elected. Messrs. CLINTON and LAWRENCE maintain that the law continuing the members of the old Boards in office is unconstitutional. Judge BRADY granted the writs applied for, and made them returnable at the Special Term of the Supreme Court on the second Monday of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock. The Mayor will then have to show cause why these writs should not be made absolute. The following is a copy of the writ issued on behalf of the incoming Board of Aldermen, and which was yesterday served on the Mayor. A similar writ was also served on behalf of the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

The People of the State of New-York to A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York, Greeting:

Whereas, Peter Gilsey, lately in our Supreme Court, before the Justices thereof, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, came and gave the same Court to understand to be informed as follows, namely, to wit: That the said Peter Gilsey is, and for many years last past has been, a citizen of the United States, and of the State of New-York, and an elector and resident of the City and County of New-York; that at the general election held in the City of New-York on the 7th day of November, 1871, the said Peter Gilsey, Jenkins Van Schaick, William Radde, James Fitzgerald, William Joyce, James McLaren, Daniel D. Conover, Alexander Wilder, Alexander Martin, John Falconer, Samuel B. H. Vance, John Cochrane and Solomon Mehrbach were duly elected as Aldermen of the City of New-York for a term to commence on the first Monday of January, 1872, and to end on the first Monday of January, 1873; and that the said Peter Gilsey and the persons above named were and each of them was duly declared and certified to be elected to the said office of Alderman by a majority of the votes cast by the electors of said City for the said office of Alderman at the said election; and,

Whereas, the said Peter Gilsey hath further represented to us that on the 29th day of December, 1871, he duly subscribed and took an oath of office as such Alderman before Hon. Albert Cardozo, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court; that the said oath was in writing, and that the same has been duly delivered at the office of the Mayor of the City of New-York, for the purpose of being filed, as provided by the charter of the said City of New-York; and,

Whereas, The said Peter Gilsey hath further represented to us that at the election aforesaid Thomas Coman and George W. Plunkitt were each also candidates for the said office of Alderman; and were also declared by the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York to have been respectively elected as Alderman at the said election, for a term to commence on the first Monday of January, 1872, and to end on the first Monday of January, 1873, and also that at the election aforesaid, John Dilger and Michael Carroll were also each respectively candidates for the office of Alderman of said City, and that the said Dilger and Carroll claim that each of them was elected an Alderman of said City over the said Plunkitt and Coman for the term commencing on the first Monday of January, 1872, and ending on the first Monday of January, 1873, and have protested against the certificates of the said Board of County Canvassers certifying and declaring the said Coman and Plunkitt to have been elected to such office, and that the said Dilger and Carroll contest the right of said Coman and Plunkitt to said office; and,

Whereas, The said Peter Gilsey hath further represented to us that in and by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York," passed April 5, 1870, it is provided as follows:

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 2. The legislative power of the said Corporation shall continue to be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who together shall form the Common Council of the City of New-York.

SEC. 3. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of fifteen members, to be elected upon a general ticket from the City at large.

SEC. 5. Such Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. The first election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall take place at the Judicial election, to be held in the City and County of New-York, on the third Tuesday in May, in the year 1870, and the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen then elected shall take office on the first Monday in June following, at noon, and then supersede the Common Council now in office, whose term of office shall then end. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen so elected in May, eighteen hundred and seventy, (1870,) shall hold office until the first (1st) Monday in January, which will be in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two (1872.) There shall be Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen elected at the general election in November, eighteen hundred and seventy one, (1871,) and annually thereafter, at every succeeding general election, who shall take office at noon on the first (1st) Monday of January in each and every year following their election.

That at the election held on said third Tuesday of May, 1870, Lawrence R. Jerome, Wm. H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKeiver, George H. Michell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch, Henry Woltman, Thomas Coman, and George W. Plunkitt were elected Aldermen of the City of New-York, and that their terms of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1872, at noon; and,

Whereas, The said Peter Gilsey hath also represented to us that the aforesaid provisions of the statute above mentioned and referred to, were in full force and effect at the time the general election aforesaid was held in the City and County of New-York, on the seventh (7th) day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, (1871,) and the same were in no respect repealed. That by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York,' passed April 5, 1870," passed April 18, 1870' it is provided as follows:

SEC. 10. Section 6 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 6. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen who were elected severally as such in May, 1870, and who are severally in office at the passage of this act, shall hold and are hereby continued in office until the first Monday in January, which will be in the year 1873. There shall be Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen elected at the general State election which will occur in the year 1872, and for a term of two years and annually every two years thereafter, on the day of the general State election. The said term for the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall commence on the first Monday of the January succeeding each said election. All the provisions of law relating to general elections in the City of New-York, so far as they may be applicable in respect to the manner of conducting elections, or to the canvass and estimate of votes, shall apply to every election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. Any vacancy in the office or offices of Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen, occurring or existing from death or resignation, or any other cause or contingency, before said election in 1872, shall be filled by the appointment of the Mayor, and filed with the clerks of the respective Boards; and,

Whereas, The said Peter Gilsey hath also represented to us that he is advised and believes that the said tenth section of the said act of 1871, above set forth, is unconstitutional and void. That A. Oakey Hall is the Mayor of the City of New-York, and that his present term of office as such Mayor commenced on the first Monday of January, 1871, and that although the said Peter Gilsey and Jenkins Van Schaick, William Radde, James Fitzgerald, William Joyce, James McLaren, Daniel D. Conover, Alexander Wilder, Alexander Martin, John Falconer, Samuel B. H. Vance, John Cochrane and Solomon Mehrbach have been duly elected as Aldermen, as aforesaid, the said A. Oakey Hall, as such Mayor, as aforesaid, is determined to prevent the said Peter Gilsey and the said Jenkins Van Schaick, William Radde, James Fitzgerald, William Joyce, James McLaren, Daniel D. Conover, Alexander Wilder, Alexander Martin, John Falconer, Samuel B. H. Vance, John Cochrane and Solomon Mehrbach from exercising the powers, duties, prerogatives and privileges of Aldermen of the City of New-York, and that for that purpose and to that end he has concluded and determined to carry into execution the following scheme, to wit: That he, the said A. Oakey Hall, as such Mayor as aforesaid, under the pretense that the said Lawrence R. Jerome, William H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch, Henry Woltman, Thomas Coman and George W. Plunkitt are continued in office, by reason of the provisions in the aforesaid tenth section of the act of 1871, that "The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen who were elected severally as such in May, 1871, and who are severally in office at the passage of this act, shall hold and are hereby continued in office until the first Monday in January, which will be in the year 1873," is about to, on and after noon of the first Monday of January, 1872, to officially recognize and to hold exclusive official intercourse with the said Lawrence R. Jerome, William H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch, Henry Woltman, Thomas Coman and George W. Plunkitt as the Aldermen of the City of New-York for the year 1872, and is about to, on and after noon of the first Monday of January, 1872, to exclusively confer and communicate with the said last-named persons as such Aldermen, in regard and in relation to all matters in reference to which the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York conjointly have control and cognizance; and,

Whereas, The said Peter Gilsey hath also represented to us that in order to more successfully and effectually carry out the scheme aforesaid, the said A. Oakey Hall, as Mayor aforesaid, is about, on or after noon of the first Monday of January, 1872, to appoint to the office of Alderman each of the aforesaid persons, to wit, Lawrence R. Jerome, Wm. H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch, Henry Woltman, Thomas Coman, and George W. Plunkett, the said A. Oakey Hall claiming and pretending that if the provision of the aforesaid tenth section of the act of 1871, continuing in office the Aldermen elected aforesaid, in May, 1870, and being the persons last above named is unconstitutional and void, the office of each and every Alderman of the City of New-York would be and become vacant at noon on the first Monday of January, 1872; that the said A. Oakey Hall, as Mayor, as aforesaid, intends to continue on and after the first Monday of January, 1872, to recognize and hold exclusive official intercourse with the said Lawrence R. Jerome, William H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch, Henry Woltman, Thomas Coman and George H. Plunkitt on the ground that they are continued in office by reason of the first paragraph in said section 10 of said act of 1871, and at the same time to appoint of them to the office of Aldermen as aforesaid, in order to deprive the said Peter Gilsey and Jenkins Van Schaick, William Radde, James Fitzgerald, William Joyce, James McLaren, Daniel D. Conover, Alexander Wilder, Alex. Martin, John Falconer, Samuel B. H. Vance, John Cochrane and Solomon Mehrbach, and each of them, from performing and exercising the duties, powers, prerogatives and privileges of the office of Aldermen, to which the said Peter Gilsey and the said last-named persons were duly elected by the people of the City of New-York, at the election held on the seventh day of November, 1871, as aforesaid, in contempt of us and against the laws and customs of our said State, and to the manifest damage, prejudice, and grievance of us, the people of the State of New-York. Wherefore, the said Peter Gilsey, on behalf of the said people of the said City, imploring our Court, has prayed relief and our writ of prohibition in that behalf, and it appearing to our said Supreme Court now here, that the cause shown as aforesaid for granting said writ of prohibition is sufficient, we, therefore, being willing that the laws and customs of our said State should be observed, and that our good and faithful citizens should in no wise be oppressed, do command you, the said A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York, as aforesaid, to desist and refrain from appointing the said Lawrence R. Jerome, William H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch, Henry Woltman, Thomas Coman and George W. Plunkitt, them or any of them, or any other person or persons whomsoever, as Aldermen of the City of New-York for the term commencing on the first Monday in January, 1872, at noon, and ending on the first Monday of January, 1873, at noon; and also to desist and refrain from officially recognizing and holding intercourse with the Lawrence R. Jerome, William H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch and Henry Woltman, or any or either of them, as Aldermen, or any other person or persons whomsoever as Aldermen, save and except the said Peter Gilsey, Jenkins Van Schaick, William Radde, James Fitzgerald, William Joyce, James McLaren, Daniel D. Conover, Alexander Wilder, Alexander Martin, John Falconer, Samuel B. H. Vance, John Cochrane and Solomon Mehrbach, on or after noon of the first Monday of January, 1872, until the Special Term of our Supreme Court, to be held in and for the first department at the Chambers of said Court, at the Court-house, in said City of New-York, on the second Monday of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and that you then show cause before the said Supreme Court, at said Special Term, why you should not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings in the said matter of the appointment of the said Lawrence R. Jerome, William H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch, Henry Woltman, Thomas Coman, and George W. Plunkitt, or them, or any of them, or any other person or persons whomsoever as Aldermen of the City of New-York, for the term commencing on the first Monday of January, 1872, at noon, and ending on the first Monday of January, 1873, at noon, and why you should not also desist and refrain from officially recognizing and holding official intercourse with the said Lawrence R. Jerome, Wm. H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch and Henry Woltman, or any or either of them, as Aldermen or any other person or persons whomsoever, save and except the said Peter Gilsey, Jenkins Van Schaick, William Radde, James Fitzgerald, William Joyce, James McLaren, Daniel D. Conover, Alexander Wilder, Alexander Martin, John Falconer, Samuel B. H. Vance, John Cochrane and Solomon Mehrbach, on or after noon of the first Monday of January, 1872. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable John R. Brady, one of the Justices of our said Supreme Court, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, the 29th day of December, 1871.

A. R. LAWRENCE, JR., Attorney.
HENRY L. CLINTON, of Counsel.

The Mayor was busy on Friday making out the reappointments of the members of the old Board, assisted by the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

The Reason Why the Force is not Paid—Reorganization of the Harbor Police—Transfer of Captains.

One of the first demands which will be made of the Legislature will be to pass a Police Deficiency bill, so that the Police can receive their pay for last month, and until the close of the municipal year in April next. Before the beginning of the year now closing, an estimate was made of the expenses of the year at $3,276,000, which sum was ample to carry the Department through. But during the year $400,000 were abstracted from this fund to meet the needs of the Ring in other directions, and the patrolmen are now left without the pay they have earned. The last of these abstractions was made on the 18th of September, when $106,000 were taken out of the fund, and everybody left in entire ignorance of the fact until Controller GREEN recently discovered that the entire Police fund had been exhausted, with the exception of $12,000. The Police Commissioners were naturally astonished at this discovery, and indignant that the Ring had made this deduction from their estimates without giving them notice, so as to give them time to make some arrangements to meet the deficiency. The necessary money might have been borrowed, if the fact had been known in time, to have paid the men yesterday, as was intended, in order that they might not encounter the festivities of New-Year's with empty pockets.

In accordance with the late request of Controller GREEN, the estimate of the Police Department for 1872 has been forwarded to him, and calls for $3,290,000. This is an excess of $14,000 over that of 1871, and is made to cover riots or other extraordinary contingencies, and is based upon the experience of last year. The Ribbon riot of July cost the Department $12,000 in extraordinary expenses, and the Commissioners found their contingent fund inadequate for the year in consequence. The estimates of the Department for many years have been made up by Mr. GEORGE P. GOTT, the bookkeeper of the Treasurer, and have always been kept down to the actual needs of the service. For the past five or six years it has been possible to say beforehand almost exactly what the usual expenses will be. During that time, for instance, the gas bills of the Department have averaged $18,000 per year, the fuel $10,000, and all other expenses have been about the same year after year, and it has, therefore, been possible to make the estimates within a few hundred dollars of the actual expenditures.

Important action was taken yesterday in personal matters by the Police Commissioners. Capt. JAMES TODD was retired on a pension of $900 per annum, which is $200 less than has been heretofore allowed to officers of his rank. Capt. TODD has been many years in the Department, and has always been considered an excellent officer, peculiarly fitted for the command of the Harbor Police, which he has held almost constantly since the establishment of the Metropolitan force. The Harbor Police was further reorganized by the appointment of Sergt. W. A. VAN DUSEN, Twenty-seventh Precinct, as Acting Captain, and placing him in command of the harbor boat. Sergt. EDWIN A. O'BRIEN was transferred from the Harbor boat to the Thirtieth Precinct, and Sergt. JOHN FITZGERALD was transferred from the Thirtieth to the harbor boat.

The following transfers of Captains were made from and to the precincts named: John J. Ward, Twenty-second to Second; Henry Hedden, Second to Twenty-third; Thos. Killilea, Sixteenth to Twenty-second; John J. Williamson, Twenty-fifth to Sixteenth; William H. Chrichy, Twenty-third to Twenty-fifth.

The following transfers of Sergeants were made: Woods, from the Twenty-second to the Sixteenth; Coombes, from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-second, and Miller, from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-second. All of these changes, with those on the harbor boat, are to take effect Jan. 1.

The Two Grand Juries—The Work Before Them.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer have adjourned over until Wednesday next. This jury have had, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary, an extraordinary amount of work before them. The jury of the Court of General Sessions have been occupying the greater part of their time in the investigation of the great City frauds. In the meantime an immense number of a different class of cases for the jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts have been pressed forward for the action of the Grand Jury. So great has been, and is still the pressure of criminal business that there is at present a need of two juries to dispose of it. The Oyer and Terminer jury have had, besides their investigation into abuses in public institutions, a large number of election fraud charges sent in from Police Courts, the Committee of Seventy and other sources, and have found a number of indictments. In view of the great amount of business still on their hands, they are not anxious to be dismissed, though they feel no rivalry of Judge BEDFORD's jury. They are perfectly satisfied to have that body pursue its peculiar line of investigation, and feel satisfied with its course.

Their dismissal will, of course, depend upon the Judges of their Court. The members of the jury who have spoken with a TIMES reporter declare that in any case brought before them, their action would be such as to further the ends of justice.

Eminent legal authority think that there will be no difficulty in the way of the operation of what the Sessions jury have done. It is said that the Legislature will be asked to legalize the indictments of the jury should their validity be questioned.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

Execution of a Murderer in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—BARTHOLOMEW BARNES was hanged at Pittsfield, Ill., yesterday, for the murder of JOHN GRISHAM, in Calhoun County, last February. BARNES and GRISHAM had a difficulty some weeks previous to the murder, and BARNES threatened to tear GRISHAM's heart out. On the 27th of February they crossed the river from Clarksville, Ill., together. GRISHAM was in a wagon with his son, aged fifteen years, and was drunk. BARNES asked to ride with them, and, promising to behave himself, consent was given. Before they had proceeded far a quarrel took place, and BARNES choked GRISHAM, and jumped out. The seat-board tipped, and GRISHAM fell out on the opposite side of the wagon, and lay on his back. Then BARNES ran to him and deliberately stamped him to death, crushing the skull and mutilating the face beyond recognition. A Mr. TYLER, who saw the bloody work, captured BARNES. The case was tried at the December Term, and after a very brief retirement the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner is only nineteen years old. He was taken from his cell to the gallows at 2 o'clock and made a few remarks, stating that he killed GRISHAM, but did not mean to do it, and that whisky was the cause. The drop fell at 2½. He fell five feet, and his neck was broken, producing death almost instantaneously.

PERU.

Assassination of Gen. Melgarejo.

Lima (Nov. 27) Correspondence of the Panama Star & Herald.

At the time of our correspondent's writing, Lima was recovering from the shock she experienced from the assassination of Gen. MELGAREJO, the former Dictator and Ex-President of Bolivia. This startling event took place on the evening of the 23d November. It appears that for some time past there had been much ill feeling between MELGAREJO and his son-in-law, Gen. JOSE AURELIO SANCHEZ, also an exile residing in Lima. MELGAREJO had made the most violent threats against SANCHEZ and their friends were apprehensive that, in case of a meeting, fatal consequences would ensue. On the night referred to MELGAREJO, somewhat under the influence of strong drink, purchased a revolver at one of the armorer's shops in the Calle de Plateros, loaded it carefully in the presence of the seller, and proceeded to the house of SANCHEZ. The alarm, however, had been given, and the General found the doors all secured against him. Furious with rage, he rushed down an alley-way at the side of the house to force an entrance from the rear, but to no purpose. At this juncture the ladies of the family escaped through the front door, and SANCHEZ, who had been confined to a sick bed for several days previously, arose, hastily put on a few articles of clothing, and ran to the front door just in time to meet MELGAREJO face to face, the latter absolutely beside himself with fury. SANCHEZ waited for no parley or explanation, but fired. The ball inflicted a mortal wound, striking the victim full in the forehead and passing through the brain. However, SANCHEZ, to make assurance doubly sure, fired again, this time the bullet entering the neck and severing the windpipe. MELGAREJO fell heavily to the ground. The bystanders and two or three policemen who had remained passive spectators of the scene, carried him with all possible haste to a neighboring druggist. Physicians were immediately in attendance, and while they were alleviating his material condition, a priest, who had been summoned, was administering the last rites of the Church to the dying man. He expired two hours after the infliction of the wound. SANCHEZ gave himself up to the Police, and is now committed for trial. The Government accorded the military honors to MELGAREJO, which are customary at the funerals of Generals of Division. The origin of the dispute is peculiar. MELGAREJO was enamored with the sister of SANCHEZ, and for several years she had been his mistress; her great influence over the General was soon apparent; MELGAREJO gave his daughter in marriage to SANCHEZ, and another sister of the murderer was married to the son of the victim. As long as MELGAREJO was victorious and prosperous, the SANCHEZ family were true as steel, but when his fortunes failed, they turned against him as his enemies. The woman SANCHEZ decamped with a large quantity of valuables belonging to the General, and he being reduced to poverty, had been endeavoring to recover them. This led to a lawsuit, and to the fatal ending of the story. Great indignation is felt in Lima against SANCHEZ, but the lawyers assert that a verdict of justifiable homicide will rendered.

Decision in Regard to the West Shore Railroad Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Judge CLUTE reviewed his decision today in the West Shore Railroad, to the effect that a majority of the taxpayers of Albany have petitioned in favor of issuing the bonds required, and he appointed Messrs. JOHN J. OLCOTT, ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD and ERASTUS CORNING, JR., Commissioners. Subsequently Judge INGALLS issued a writ of *certiorari*, returnable at the next term of the Court next week.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Marquis of LORNE and the Princess LOUISE have gone to the Continent.

The International Telegraph Conference at Rome has adjourned. Its next meeting will be at Petersburg in 1875.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, a newsboy, was killed in Lynn, Mass., yesterday morning, while attempting to get on a railroad train in motion.

SYLVESTER BOQUET, a German, blew his brains out with a gun at Philadelphia yesterday. Cause, poverty and unrequited love.

MARY SHEA, who killed policeman DOYLE, in Washington, on Friday, has been committed to jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The depot of the Boston and Providence Railroad at Hyde Park was entered by burglars Friday night, who removed the safe to a vacant lot, but were frightened away before opening it.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association will be held in Providence, R. I., on the second Tuesday of January, 1872.

The London *Times* of yesterday makes a forecast of political prospects in America, and comes to the conclusion that Gen. GRANT will certainly be re-elected.

A special meeting of the City Council of Montreal has been called to consider the best means for distributing the Grand Duke's present of $1,000 to the poor.

The Democrats of the Ninth Massachusetts Congressional District have nominated Hon. BENJ. BARRABROOK, of Athol, as their candidate for Congress, to fill the unexpired term of Gov. WASHBURN.

By the boiler explosion at Baltimore, Friday, WM. HARRINGTON, the senior member of the firm; WM. JENNINGS, fireman, and WM. CLARKE, an apprentice, were killed, and about ten persons injured.

In the Roumanian Chamber yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs read a dispatch received from London by the Consul-General of Great Britain, urgently counselling a prompt settlement of the railway question.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS and party reached Chicago at 8:40 last evening, and were received by a committee consisting of Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN, Hon. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Ex-Mayor RICE, and others.

A dispatch from Nice, dated Friday night, says: "The *Wabash* is entering Villa Franca harbor. Her burning signals indicate her identity. Gen. SHERMAN is probably not on board, as he intended to remain at the Madeira Islands."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Important Debate in the French Assembly.

Russian Comments on the Grand Duke's Reception in America.

Colonial Exhibition to be Held at Oporto, Portugal.

Sensation Rumors About the Florida Contradicted.

Another Engagement Between the Rebels and the Cuban Volunteers.

Disastrous Effect of the Heavy Rains in California.

FRANCE.

Debate in the French Assembly on the Increase of Bank Circulation—Nominees for Vacant Seats.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Assembly, yesterday, debated all day the question of augmenting the circulation of the Bank of France. The discussion took a wide range. President THIERS spoke several times, and on one occasion, alluding to the violent language used by Deputies, provoked by the threats of the Germans, said silence was the best reply to the harsh words of M. BISMARCK. This was received with prolonged applause. Throughout the debate M. THIERS expressed determined opposition to burdening the present fiscal year with fresh loans. The Assembly finally voted to increase the note circulation of the Bank by 400,000,000 francs. At the close of the debate the session was adjourned until the 3d of January. Supplementary elections are to be held in Paris to fill vacant seats in the Assembly. VICTOR HUGO has accepted a nomination on a platform of principles which embraces the abolition of capital punishment, the raising of the state of siege in Paris, the non-restoration of monarchy, a proclamation of general amnesty, the dissolution of the present Assembly, and the removal of the seat of Government to Paris. A nomination was tendered to Marshal MCMAHON and was declined. The Duke D'AUMALE is a candidate for member of the Academy of France. The election will be held on the 27th of January.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke's Visit to the United States a New Bond of Friendship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the Russian official organ, says the cordial reception of the Grand Duke ALEXIS in the United States creates a profound sense of satisfaction throughout Russia. The existing relations between the two countries, strengthened by the noble hospitality with which the son of the Emperor has been received, are now more than ever a pledge of enduring amity, which cannot but contribute to the general peace and progress of humanity.

THE FLORIDA.

Contradiction of the False Report of Her Capture.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—A report telegraphed to this city today from New-York, as published in certain sensational papers, that the steamer *Florida* had been captured by the Spanish man-of-war *Vasco-Nunez-de-Balboa* is false. After the *Florida* had sailed from St. Thomas, the Spanish man-of-war followed and fired a blank cartridge at her. The *Florida* continued on her way, and the man-of-war then fired a ball cartridge. The *Florida* was then stopped, and a boat sent from the *Vasco-Nunez-de-Balboa*, the officer in charge having orders to examine the *Florida's* papers. As no fault was found with the papers, the *Florida* was allowed to proceed on her voyage. The *Vasco-Nunez-de-Balboa* has since returned to Cuba.

CUBA.

Battle Between the Rebels and the Volunteers—British Comments on the Cuban Affairs.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—Several engagements have lately taken place in Cuba between the Spanish troops and the rebels under MODESTO DIAZ. It is reported that thirty of the rebels were killed.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The *Times*, in its review of the year 1871, devotes considerable space to comment on President GRANT's Message to Congress. The inference is drawn therefrom that the neutrality which the United States has so far maintained with regard to Cuban affairs may soon be exchanged for a more active policy. To this the *Times* finds no objection, and even goes so far as to declare it best that Cuba should be separated from Spain.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Libel Suit—The Chronicle vs. the Republican.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The latest result of personality in journalism has just been developed here in a suit brought by the editor and proprietor of the *Chronicle* against the editor and proprietor of the *Republican* for libel, which was begun today in the District Court. The *Republican* accused the editor of the *Chronicle* of being corruptly interested in the financial imbroglio in South Carolina.

FACTS FOR THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The records of the Treasury Department show that there were two vessels named *Osprey*, which were engaged in foreign trade in 1854. Diligent inquiry is being made to ascertain if either of these was the one which rescued the supposed heir of the Tichborne estate from the wrecked British vessel, and took him to Melbourne, Australia.

Mysterious Attempt to Flood a Town in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—A party of armed and disguised men this morning cut the Butte Creek levee near Maysville. Five hundred feet of the levee have been washed away and a large section of country flooded. It is feared that the City of Maysville will be flooded.

Determination of the Coal Miners of Pennsylvania Not to Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The *Miners' Journal*, speaking of the decline in coal, says: "Though the exhibit is not encouraging, there is no probability of further suspension in any region, the men having made up their minds to make the best of the situation. This sensible action on their part will do more than anything else to make the operators and railroad companies give them their rights. The workmen also appear to manifest a much more reasonable spirit than heretofore on the question of the basis for next year, insisting only on a high a basis as the condition of trade will really [illegible]."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SLEEP BY THE SEA.

Friends, when you think I am like to die,
Carry me where the sea is roaring;
There on my last bed let me lie,
And list to the long wave landward pouring—
Beating, beating,
And ever repeating
The cry it cried, when it first was hurled,
With a myriad shocks
On the barrier-rocks
In the very birthday of the world.

And—if I could die within sound of the sea—
The voice of all who e'er loved and knew me,
Through single will here, who is dearest to me,
Its murmur would bring—to sleep to woo me—
Throbbing, throbbing,
And plaintively sobbing
As ever it sighed when the night and morn
Had looked adown
On the first fair day,
When this beautiful world of ours was born.

Oh, there, in a church-yard, high on a cliff,
In how deep a sleep, from the vain endeavor
Of longing and life, I could rest me—if
The sea its wild lullaby sang for ever,
Beating, beating,
And still repeating
The cry it cried, when it first was hurled
With a myriad shocks
On the barrier-rocks
In the very birthday of the world.

TOM HOOD.

THE NEW PASS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "BARBARA'S HISTORY."

The circumstance I am about to relate happened just four Autumns ago, when I was traveling in Switzerland with my old school and college friend, Egerton Wolfe.

Before going further, however, I wish to observe that this is no dressed-up narrative. I am a plain, prosaic man; by name Francis Legrice—by profession a barrister—and I think it would be difficult to find many persons less given to look upon life from a romantic or imaginative point of view. By my enemies, and sometimes, perhaps, by my friends, I am supposed to push my habit of literality to the verge of universal scepticism; and indeed I admit that I believe in very little that I do not hear and see for myself. But for these things that I am going to relate, I can vouch; and in so far as mine is a personal narrative, I am responsible for its truth. What I saw, I saw with my own eyes in the broad daylight. I offer nothing, therefore, in the shape of a story; but simply a plain statement of facts, as they happened to myself.

I was traveling, then, in Switzerland with Egerton Wolfe. It was not our first joint long-vacation tour by a good many, but it promised to be our last; for Wolfe was engaged to be married the following Spring to a very beautiful and charming girl, the daughter of a north-country baronet.

He was a handsome fellow, tall, graceful, dark-haired, dark-eyed; a poet, a dreamer, in short—in one man having arms, legs, and a brain—as he was unlike another. And yet we suited each other capitally, and were the fastest friends and best traveling companions in the world.

We had begun our holiday on this occasion with a week's idleness at a place which I will Quell Interlaken—a delightful place, wholly Swiss, consisting of one huge wooden building, half water-cure establishment, half hotel, two smaller buildings called dependences, a tiny church, with a bulbous steeple painted green, and a handful of villages, all perched together on a breezy mountain-plateau, some three thousand feet above the lake and valley. Here, far from the haunts of the British tourist and the Alpine Club-man, we read, smoked, climbed, rose with the dawn, rubbed up our rusty German and put ourselves into training for the knapsack work to follow.

At length, our week being up, we started—rather later, on the whole, than was prudent, for we had a thirty miles' walk before us, and the sun was already high.

For some distance our path lay along the mountain side, through pine woods and by cultivated slopes where the Indian corn was ripening to gold, and the late hay harvest was waiting for the mower. Then the path wound gradually downward—for the valley lay between us and the pass we had laid out for our day's work—and then, through a succession of soft green slopes and ruddy apple-orchards, we came to a blue lake fringed with rushes, where we hired a boat with a scarlet awning, like the boats on Lago Maggiore, and were rowed across by a boatman who rested on his oars and sang a *jódel*-song when we were half way across.

Being landed on the opposite bank, we found our road at once begin to trend upward; and here, as the guide informed us, the ascent of the Höhenhorn might be said to begin.

"This, however, meine Herren," said he, "is only part of the old pass. It is ill-kept; for none but country folks and travelers from Oberbrun come this way now. But we shall strike the new pass higher up. A good road, meine Herren—as fine a road as the Simplon, and good for carriages all the way. It has only been open since the Spring."

"The old pass is good enough for me, anyhow," said Egerton, crowding a handful of wild forget-me-nots under the ribbon of his hat. "It's like a stray fragment of Arcadia."

And in truth it was wonderfully lovely and secluded—a mere rugged path winding steadily upward in a soft green shade, among large forest trees and moss-grown rocks covered with patches of velvety lichen. By-and-by, when we had been following this path for nearly an hour, we came upon a patch of clearing, in the midst of which stood a rough upright monolith, antique, weather-stained, covered with rude carving like a Runic monument—the primitive boundary-stone between the Cantons of Uri and Unterwalden.

"Let us rest here!" cries Egerton, flinging himself at full length on the grass. "*Eheu fugaces!*—and the hours are shorter than the years. Why not enjoy them?"

But the guide, whose name is Peter Kaufmann, interposes after the manner of guides in general, and will by no means let us have our own way. There is a mountain inn, he urges, now only five minutes distant—"an excellent little inn, where they sell good red wine." So we yield to fate and Peter Kaufmann, and pursue our upward way, coming presently, as he promised and predicted, upon a bright open space and a brown chalet on a shelf of plateau overhanging a giddy precipice. Here, sitting under a vine-covered trellis built out on the very brink of the cliff, we find three mountaineers discussing a flask of the good red wine aforesaid.

In this picturesque eyrie we made our midday halt. A smiling mädchen brought us coffee, brown bread and goats'-milk cheese; while our guide, pulling out a huge lump of the purest *edelweiss* fetched from his wallet, fraternized with the mountaineers over a half flask of his favorite vintage.

"There must surely be moments," said Egerton Wolfe, after awhile, "when even such clod as you, Frank—man of the world, and lover of it—feel within them some stirrings of the primitive Adam; some vague longing for that idyllic life of the woods and fields that we dreamers are still, in our inmost souls, insane enough to sigh after as the highest good."

"You mean, don't I sometimes wish to be a Swiss peasant-farmer, with sabots; a goitre; a wife without form as regards her person, and void as regards her head; and a cradle grandfather a hundred and three years old? Why, no. I prefer myself as I am."

My friend smiled, and shook his head.

"Why take it for granted," said he, "that no man can cultivate his brains and his paternal acres at the same time? Horace, with none of the adjuncts you name, loved a country life, and turned it to immortal poetry."

"The world has gone round once or twice since then, my dear fellow," I replied, philosophically. "The best poetry comes out of cities nowadays."

"And the worst. Do you see those avalanches over yonder?"

Following the direction of his eyes, I saw something like a tiny puff of white smoke glide over the shoulder of a huge mountain on the opposite side of the valley. It was followed by another and another. We could neither see whence they came nor whither they went. We were too far away to hear the sullen thunder of their fall. Silently they flashed into sight, and as silently they vanished.

Wolfe sighed heavily.

"Poor Lawrence!" said he. "Switzerland was his dream. He longed for the Alps as ardently as other men long for money or power."

Lawrence was a younger brother of his, whom I had never seen—a lad of great promise, whose health had broken down at Addiscombe some ten or twelve years before, and who had soon after died of rapid consumption at Torquay.

"And he never had that longing gratified, had he?"

"Ah, no—he was never out of England. They prescribe bracing climates now, I am told, for lung disease; but not so then. Poor, dear fellow! I sometimes fancy he might have lived, if only he had had his heart's desire."

"I would not let such a painful thought enter my head, if I were you," said I, hastily.

"But I can't help it! My mind has been running on poor Lawrence all the morning; and, somehow, the grander the scenery gets, the more I keep thinking how he would have exulted in it. Do you remember those lines by COLERIDGE, written in the Valley of Chamouni? He knew them by heart. 'Twas the sight of yonder avalanches that reminded me. Well! I will try not to think of these things. Let us change the subject."

Just at this moment the landlord of the chalet came out—a bright-eyed voluble young mountaineer about five or six-and-twenty, with a sprig of Edelweiss in his hat.

"Good day, meine Herren," he said, including all alike in his salute, but addressing himself especially to Wolfe and myself. "Fine weather for traveling—fine weather for the grapes. These Herren are going on by the New Pass? Ach, Herr Gott! a grand work! a wonderful work!—and all begun and completed in less than three years. These Herren see it today for the first time? Good. They have probably been over the Tête-Noir? No! Over the Spiugen? Good—good. If these Herren have been over the Spiugen they can form an idea of the New Pass. The New Pass is very like the Spiugen. It has a gallery tunneled in the solid rock, just like the gallery on the Via Mala, with this difference, that the gallery in the New Pass is much longer, and lighted by loop-holes at regular intervals. These Herren will please to observe the view looking both up and down the pass, before entering the mouth of the tunnel—there is not a finer view in all Switzerland."

"It must be a great advantage to the people hereabouts, having a good a road carried from valley to valley," said I, smiling at his enthusiasm.

"Oh, it is a fine thing for us, mein Herr!" he replied. "And a fine thing for all this part of the Canton. It will bring visitors—floods of visitors! By the way, these Herren must not omit to look out for the waterfall above the gallery. Holy St. Nicholas! the way in which that waterfall has been arranged!"

"Arranged!" echoed Wolfe, who was as much amused as myself. "*Diavolo!* Do you arrange the waterfalls in your country?"

"It was the Herr Becker," said the landlord, unconscious of banter; "the eminent engineer who planned the New Pass. The waterfall, you see, meine Herren, could not be suffered to follow its old course down the face of the rock through which the gallery is tunneled, or it would have flowed in at the loopholes and flooded the road. What, therefore, did the Herr Becker do?"

"Turned the course of the fall, and brought it down a hundred yards further on," said I, somewhat impatiently.

"Not so, mein Herr—not so! The Herr Becker attempts nothing so expensive. He permits the fall to keep its old couloir and come down in old way—but instead of letting it wash the outside of the gallery, he pierces the rock in another direction—vertically—behind the tunnel; constructs an artificial shoot, or conduit in the heart of the rock; and brings the fall out below the gallery, just where the cliff overhangs the valley. Now what do the English Herren say to that?"

"That it must certainly be a clever piece of engineering," replied Wolfe.

"And that, having rested long enough, we will push on and see it," added I, glad to cut short the thread of our host's native eloquence.

So we paid our reckoning, took a last look at the view, and, plunging back into the woods, went on our way refreshed.

The path still continued to ascend, till we suddenly came upon a burst of daylight and found ourselves on a magnificent high road, some thirty feet in breadth, with the forest and the telegraph wires on the one hand and the precipice on the other. Massive granite posts at close intervals protected the edge of the road; and the cantonniers were still at work here and there breaking and laying fresh stones and clearing *débris*. We did not need to be informed that this was the New Pass.

Always ascending, we continued now to follow the road, which at every turn commanded finer and finer views across the valley. Then by degrees the forest dwindled, and was at last left far below; and the giddy precipices to our left grew steeper; and the mountain slopes above became more and more barren, till the last Alp-roses vanished, and there remained only a carpet of brown and tan moss scattered over here and there with great boulders—some freshly broken away from the heights above, others thickly coated with lichen, as if they might have been lying there for centuries. We seemed here to have reached the highest point of the New Pass, for our road continued at this barren level for several miles. An immense panorama of peaks, snow-fields and glaciers lay outstretched before us to the left, with an unfathomable gulf of misty valley between. The hot air shimmered in the sun. The heat and silence were intense.

And now the gray rock began to crop out in larger masses close beside our path, encroaching nearer and nearer, till at last the splintered cliffs towered straight above our heads, and the road became a mere broad shelf along the face of the precipice. Presently, on turning a sharp angle of rock, we saw before us a vista of road, cliff and valley—the road now perceptibly on the decline, and vanishing about a mile ahead into the mouth of a small cavernous opening (no bigger, as it seemed from that distance, than a good sized rabbit-hole) pierced through a huge projecting spur, or buttress, of the mountain.

"Behold the famous gallery!" said I. "Mine host was right—it is something like the Spiugen, barring the much greater altitude of the road and the still greater width of the valley. But where is the waterfall?"

"Well, it's not much of a waterfall," said Wolfe. "I can just see it—a tiny thread of mist wavering down the cliff a long way on, beyond the mouth of the tunnel."

"Aye; I see it now—a sort of inferior Staubbach. Heavens! what power the sun has up here! At what time did Kaufmann say we should get to Schwartzenfelden?"

"Not before seven, at the earliest—and now it is nearly four."

"Humph! three hours more; say three and a half. Well, that will be a pretty good first day's pedestrianizing, heat and all considered."

Here the conversation dropped, and we plodded on again in silence.

Meanwhile the sun blazed in the heavens, and the light, struck back from white rock and whiter road, was almost blinding. And still the hot air danced and simmered before us, and a windless stillness, as of death, lay upon all the scene.

Suddenly, quite suddenly—as if he had started out of the rock—I saw a man coming toward us with rapid and eager gesticulations. He seemed to be waving us back; but I was so startled for the moment by the unexplained way in which he made his appearance that I scarcely took in the meaning of his gestures.

"How odd!" I exclaimed, coming to a halt. "How did he get there?"

"How did who get there?" said Wolfe.

"Why, that fellow yonder. Did you see where he came from?"

"What fellow, my dear boy? I see no one but ourselves."

And he stared vaguely round, while all the time the man between us and the gallery was waving his right arm above his head and running on to meet us.

"Good heavens! Egerton," I said impatiently, "where are your eyes? Here—straight before us—not a quarter of a mile off—making signs as hard as he can. Perhaps we had better wait till he comes up."

My friend drew his race-glass from its case, adjusted it carefully, and took a long, steady look down the road. Seeing him do this, the man stood still, but kept his right hand up all the same.

"You see him now, surely?" said I.

"*No.*"

"I turned and looked him in the face. I could not believe my ears.

"Upon my honor, Frank," he said earnestly, "I see only the empty road, and the mouth of the tunnel beyond. Here, Kauffmann!"

Kauffmann, who was standing close by, stopped and touched his cap.

"Look down the road," said Wolfe.

The guide shaded his eyes with his hand, and looked.

"What do you see?"

"I see the entrance to the gallery, mein Herr."

"Nothing else?"

"Nothing else, mein Herr."

And still the man stood there in the road—even came a step or two nearer! Was I mad?

"You still think you see some one yonder?" said Egerton, looking at me very seriously.

"I *know* that I do."

He handed me his race-glass.

"Look through that," he said, "and tell me if you still see him."

"I see him more plainly than before."

"What is he like?"

"Very tall—very slender—fair—quite young—not more, I should say, than fifteen or sixteen—evidently an Englishman."

"How is he dressed?"

"In a gray suit—his collar open, and his throat bare. Wears a Scotch cap with a silver badge in it. He takes his cap off, and waves it!—he has a whitish scar on his right temple. I can see the motion of his lips—he seems to say 'Go back! go back!' Look for yourself—you *must* see him!"

I turned to give him a glass, but he pushed it away.

"No, no," he said hoarsely. "It's of no use. Go on looking. * * * What more, for God's sake?"

I looked again—the glass all but dropped from my hand.

"Gracious heavens!" I exclaimed breathlessly, "he is gone!"

"Gone!"

Aye, gone. Gone as suddenly as he came—gone as though he had never been. I could not believe it. I rubbed my eyes. I rubbed the glass on my sleeve. I looked, and looked again; and still, though I looked, I doubted.

At this moment, with a wild, unearthly cry, and a strange sound as of some heavy projectile cleaving the stagnant air, an eagle plunged past upon mighty wings, and swooped down into the valley.

"Bin adler! sin adler!" shouted the guide, flinging up his cap and running to the brink of the precipice.

Wolfe laid his hand upon his arm, and drew a deep breath.

"Legrice," he said very calmly, but with a white, awe-struck look in his face, "you described my brother Lawrence—age, height, dress, everything; even to the Scotch cap he always wore, and the silver badge my uncle Horace gave him on his birthday. He got that scar in a cricket match at Harrowgate."

"Your brother Lawrence?" I faltered.

"Why should you be the one permitted to see him as stranger," he went on, speaking more to himself than to me! "Very strange! I wish * * * but there! perhaps I should not have believed my own eyes. I must believe yours."

"I will never believe that my eyes saw your brother Lawrence," I said resolutely.

"We must turn back, of course," he went on, taking no notice of my answer. "Look here, Kauffmann; can we get to Schwartzenfelden to-night by the old pass, if we turn back at once?"

"Turn back!" I interrupted. "My dear Egerton, you are not serious?"

"I was never more serious in my life," he said, gravely.

"If these Herren wish to take the old pass," said the astonished guide, "we cannot possibly get to Schwartzenfelden before midnight. We have already come seven miles out of the way, and the old pass is twelve miles further round."

"Twelve and fourteen are twenty-six," said I. "We cannot add twenty-six miles to our original thirty. It is out of the question."

"These Herren can sleep at the châlet where we halted," suggested the guide.

"True—I had not thought of that," said Wolfe. "We can sleep at the châlet, and go on as soon as it is day."

"Turn back, sleep at the châlet, go on in the morning, and lose full half a day, with one of the finest passes in Switzerland before us, and our journey two-thirds done," I cried. "The idea is too absurd."

"Nothing shall induce me to go on, in defiance of a warning from the dead," said Wolfe, hastily.

"And nothing," I replied, "shall induce me to believe that we have received any such warning. I either saw that man or I labored under some kind of optical illusion. But ghosts I do not believe in."

"As you please. You can go on if you prefer it and take Kauffmann with you. I know my way back."

"Agreed—except as regards Kauffmann. Let him take his choice."

Kauffmann, having the matter explained to him, elected at once to go back with Egerton Wolfe.

"If the Herr Englishman has been warned in a vision," he said, crossing himself devoutly, "it is suicide to go on. Obey the blessed spirit, mein Herr."

But nothing now would have induced me to turn back, even if I had felt inclined to do so; so, agreeing to meet next day at Schwartzenfelden, my friend and I said good-by.

"God grant you may come to no harm, dear old fellow," said Wolfe, as he turned away.

"I don't feel like harm, I assure you," I replied, laughing.

And so we parted.

I stood still and watched them till they were out of sight. At the turn of the road they paused and looked back. When Wolfe waved his hand for the last time, and finally disappeared, I could not repress a sudden thrill—he looked so like the figure of my illusion!

For that it was an illusion, I did not doubt for a moment. Such phenomena, though not common, are by no means unheard of. I had talked with more than one eminent physician on this very subject, and I remembered that each had spoken of cases within his own experience. I would never disbelieve in hallucinations again. To that I made up my mind; but as for ghosts—pshaw! how could any sane man, above all, such a man as Egerton Wolfe, believe in ghosts?

Reasoning thus, and smiling to myself, I tightened the shoulder-straps of my knapsack, took a pull at my wine-flask, and set off toward the tunnel.

And now, with every step that I took, the mouth of the tunnel grew larger, and the depth of shade within it blacker and more mysterious. I was by this time near enough to see that it was faced with brickwork, that it spanned the full width of the road, and that it was more than lofty enough for an old-fashioned, top-heavy diligence to pass under it. The next moment, being within half a dozen yards of it, I distinctly heard the cool murmur of the more distant waterfall, (now hidden by the great mountain spur through which the gallery was carried,) and the next moment after that I had plunged into the tunnel.

It was like the transition from an orchid-house to an ice-house—from midday to midnight. The darkness was profound, and so intense the sudden chill, that for the first second it almost took my breath away.

The roof and sides of the gallery, and the road beneath my feet, were all hewn in the solid rock. A sharp, arrowy gleam of light, shooting athwart the gloom about fifty yards ahead, marked the position of the first loop-hole. A second, a third, a fourth, as many perhaps as eight or ten, gleamed faintly in the distance. The tiny blue speck which showed where the gallery opened out again upon the day, looked at least a mile away. The path under foot was wet and slippery; and as I went on, and my eyes became accustomed to the darkness, I saw that every part of the tunnel was streaming with moisture.

I pushed on rapidly. The first and second loop-holes were soon left behind, but at the third I paused for a moment to breathe the the outer air. Then, for the first time, I observed that every rut in the road beneath my feet was filled with running water.

I hurried on faster and faster. I shivered. I felt the cold seizing me. The arched entrance through which I had just passed had dwindled already to a shining patch no bigger than my hand, while the tiny blue speck ahead seemed no larger than ever. Meanwhile the tunnel was drinking like a thirsty bath.

All at once my attention was arrested by a sound—a strange, indescribable sound—heavy, muffled, as of mighty forces at work in the heart of the mountain. I stood still—I held my breath—I fancied I felt the solid rock vibrate beneath my feet! Then it flashed upon me that I must now be approaching that part of the gallery behind which the waterfall was conducted, and that what I heard was the muffled roar of its descent. At the same moment, chancing to look down at my feet, I saw that the road was an inch deep in running water from wall to wall.

Now, lawyer as I am, and ignorant of the first principles of civil engineering, I felt sure that this much-praised Herr Becker should at least have made his tunnel water-tight. That it leaked somewhere was plain, and that it should be suffered to go on leaking to the discomfort of travelers was simply intolerable. An inch of water, for instance, was more than—an inch, did I say? Gracious heavens! since the moment I looked it had risen to three—it was closing over my boots—it was becoming a rushing torrent!

In that instant a great horror fell upon me—the horror of darkness and sudden death. I turned, flung away my Alpenstock, and fled for my life. Fled blindly, breathlessly, wildly, with the horrible grinding sound of the imprisoned waterfall in my ears and the gathering torrent at my heels!

Never while I live shall I forget the agony of those next few seconds—the icy numbness seizing on my limbs—the sudden, frightful sense of impeded respiration—the water rising, eddying, clamoring, pursuing me, passing me—the swirl of it, as it flashed past each loop-hole in succession—the rush with which (as I strained on to the mouth of the gallery, now not a dozen yards distant) it leaped out into the sunlight like a living thing, and dashed to the edge of the precipice!

At that supreme instant, just as I had darted out through the echoing arch and staggered a few paces up the road, a deafening report, crackling, hurried, tremendous, like the explosion of a mine, rent the air and roused a hundred echoes. It was followed by a moment of strange and terrible suspense. Then, with a deep and sullen roar, the mountain above all the rolling thunders of the mountains roared, a mighty wave—smooth, solid, glassy, like an Atlantic wave on an English western coast—came gleaming up the mouth of the tunnel, paused as it were, upon the threshold, reared its majestic crest, curved, trembled, burst in a cataract of foam, flooded the road for yards beyond the spot where I was clinging to the rock like a limpet, and rushing back again, as the wave rushes down the beach, hurled itself over the cliff, and vanished in a cloud of mist.

After this the imprisoned flood came pouring out tumultuously for several minutes, bringing with it fragments of rock and masonry, and filling the road with débris; but even this disturbance presently subsided, and almost as soon as the last echoes of the explosion had died away the liberated waters were rippling pleasantly along their new bed, sparkling out into the sunshine as they emerged from the gallery, and gliding in a smooth, continuous stream over the brink of the precipice, thence to fall, in multitudinous wavy folds and wreaths of prismatic mists, into the valley two thousand feet below.

For myself, drenched to the skin as I was, I could do nothing but turn back and follow meekly in the track of Egerton Wolfe and Peter Kauffman. How I did so, dripping and weary, and minus my Alpenstock; how I arrived at the châlet about sunset, shivering and hungry, just in time to claim my share of a capital omelette and a dish of mountain trout; how the Swiss Press rang with my escape for at least nine days after the event; how the Herr Becker was liberally censured for his defective engineering; and how Egerton Wolfe believes to this day that his brother Lawrence came back from the dead to save us from utter destruction; are matters upon which it were needless to dwell in these pages. Enough that I narrowly escaped with my life, and that had we gone on, as we doubtless should have gone on but for the delay consequent upon my illusion, we should most probably have been in the heart of the tunnel at the time of the explosion, and not one left to tell the tale.

Nevertheless, my dear friends, I do not believe, and I have made up my mind never to believe—in ghosts.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

NAPOLEON'S SPOLIATION OF ITALY.—One year later, the French broke into the City of Rome; they spirited away the Pope; overran the Vatican; took all the furniture, busts, statues, cameos, marbles, columns, and even locks, bars, and the very nails. The Quirinal and Castel Gandolfo shared the same fate, and with these the Capitol and many private palaces and villas—those of ALBANI, DORIA, CHIGI, the Braschi palace, and that of the Cardinal of York, were either partially rifled or thoroughly gutted. The Sixtine and other chapels were plundered, and a vast amount of church plate, most of it of old and choice workmanship, taken. They took a monstrance from St. Agnese, which was private property of the Doria family, worth 80,000 Roman crowns. They burned the priests' vestments to get at the gold of their embroidery. The sacking went on throughout Rome and the provinces. The French soldiers were always in arrear of their pay, if paid at all; and the example of their officers taught them to help themselves to whatever came to hand. Along with the armies there there came swarms of camp-followers, sutlers, brokers, hucksters and other "professionals," always ready to rid the troops of their heaviest impedimenta, and in their hands all went to pot; genius was rated at its mere worth or weight in gold and silver, and thus much that was taken from Italy never reached France. All this havoc, however, was not sufficient to satisfy the greed of the Directory; tremendous taxes were laid on the rich. Prince CAMPI had to pay 200,000 crowns; VOLPATO, a print-seller, 12,000.

But even more melancholy was the fate of the Venetian provinces. The Republic had never been at war with France, but France had broken her neutrality as she had done before with Genoa; she had stirred up the democrats in the country, fomented disturbances, moved heaven and earth till she had picked a quarrel; then made peace, and, as its first condition, imposed the usual tax of twenty pictures and 500 manuscripts; then violently broke into the Monti di Pietà, or State loan offices, at Verona and Vicenza, taking from that of Verona alone more than fifty millions in plate and jewelry, and much property belonging to the poor, and sacked the devoted city for eight days, during which private and public galleries, libraries, museums and churches were at the ravager's discretion. In the meanwhile NAPOLEON was meditating Campo Formio and the cession of Venice to Austria. Before the city was given up, instructions came from BONAPARTE in a few words to "take whatever would be useful for France; all that was in Venetian ports and arsenals for Toulon; all that was in churches or palaces for Paris." Many churches in Venice and in Verona still bear the marks of French rapacity. The Doge's palace, itself a museum of all that was beautiful and precious in works of Greek, Roman or Italian genius, was stripped to the bare walls; all the best Titians and Tintorets, the works of PAUL VERONESE, BELLINI, MANTEGNA and PORDENONE, had to cross the mountains. The magnificent private collection of the ERMIZOGNA family was taken away bodily. The same fate had the Mseelli and Verità museums in that city. Gems of inestimable value were lost, among others the famous cameo of the Ægean Jupiter. Greek and Roman medals disappeared; with them the splendid collection of the Aldine editions; more than 200 Greek, Latin and Arabic manuscripts, on parchment, paper and silk paper, among them two very precious Arabic MSS. on silk paper, given as a present to the Republic by Cardinal BESSARION in the fifteenth century. As far as the French went, the plunder extended. The convent libraries of Treviso, Padua, Verona, and San Daniele of Friuli were ransacked; from the last-named they took eight manuscripts anterior to the thirteenth century. The bronze horses of Lysippus, and the lions from the Piræus, were among the spoils. Two hundred thousand sequins, the property of the fugitive Duke of MODENA, were taken from the Austrian Legation, a power with which France was then treating for peace. Whatever could not, in the hurry and confusion of departure, be removed, was sold on the spot for anything it would fetch; first under pretext of subsidizing the Venetian Republicans, partisans of France, who had to take refuge in Lombardy; and, when these indignantly refused to accept alms out of the ruin of their country, without any further pretext. When would Italy be dotted away not the plunderers was barbarously broken up and mutilated. There is something inexplicable and incredible in the wanton ferocity with which the French dealt with Venice, a country which had never wronged them, but which they had deeply wronged, which they betrayed, murdered, and slandered after the murder. SERRURIER burned the Bucentaur in San Giorgio, regardless of the fine old carvings which made it really valuable, to get at the paltry gold of its ornaments. Such was the farewell of the "Grande Nation" to Venice!—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

BLIND CAVE INSECTS.—We now come to the most singular and interesting group—the troglodyte, or cave insects. The first recorded case of the discovery of an eyeless cave insect is that of a beetle living in the caverns of Luegg, near Adelsberg, and described in 1844 under the name of *Anophthalmus Schmidti*. Between that date and 1857 at least four other European species have been discovered, each species of this genus being apparently restricted to its own cavern or district of caverns, namely: one in the Sele Grotto, one in the Grotto of Sesa, (in Carinthia,) and two in the Grotto of Kirnberg, near Oberstdorf. The examination of the Mammoth Cave has revealed the existence, in the western hemisphere, of an *Anophthalmus*, as close in form to the European species as the latter are to each other. The genus *Adelops*, a clavicorn beetle, is not only found, as has been already stated, to the amount of at least six species, under leaves in forests, but two have been discovered in the caverns in Carinthia, and one in the Mammoth Cave. Another singular genus of this family—namely, *Leptodirus*—occurs in three distinct European cave-localities, each cave having its own species. GERMAR has described it as having very long thread-like legs, and being a fragile and very remarkably shaped beetle, living in the subterranean caverns of South Germany. SCHIODTE, who discovered no less than eight new forms of animals in these caves, says of it: "This beetle moves slowly and cautiously, supporting itself on its long legs at on stilts. It stands still the instant the light—or, rather, the sound of approach—reaches it, when it crouches down and remains immovable, with outstretched legs, unless it is touched." Dr. MURRAY concludes his list of blind cave beetles with the notice of the discovery of a weevil, and of a species of rove-beetle.—*Once a Week.*

THE CRITICAL SPIRIT.—The modern rule is: Praise no man, lest he come to shame, and bring you to shame with him. Unless, of course, he is your own delegate, and reflects your own opinions; for then, in praising him, you praise yourself. Praise no man. God, of course, may praise him; for he sees the secrets of the heart. But you who cannot see the secrets of the heart, what can you do in common prudence, but judge every man by yourself? Impute to him the same motives, weaknesses, vices, which you find in yourself. Why should you fancy him a better man, a wiser man, than you are? Is not every man as good as his neighbor? I do not trust myself, says the man of the world. Why should I trust any man? I am not certain of my own opinions. Why should I put my faith in these of any man? Alas! alas! from that tendency to evil which (let philanthropists say what they will) does exist and work in human nature, if is toward this that the modern critical spirit tends in all save a few pure and noble souls.

Over the greater part of the so-called civilized world is spreading a deep distrust, a deep irreverence of every man toward his neighbor. Cloaked in the guise of virtue and of dignity, detraction simpers at impartiality, hoax curves into noble independence, and a practical unbelief in every man whom you do see stands for itself, by a theoretic belief in an ideal human nature which you do not see. The stoic with his reticence is transformed into the cynic with his sneer; and instead of proving all things and holding fast that which is good, men prove all things; but hold fast that which is bad. But such a temper of mind, unless it be checked by that which alone can check it—namely, the grace of God—must tend toward sheer anarchy. I do not mean political anarchy, though that has been, as a plain fact, the net result of this temper in every country which has given itself up to it. I mean a deeper and uglier anarchy—the anarchy of society, and of the family; the anarchy of the head and of the heart; which leaves poor human beings as sheep in the wilderness, to cry in vain—"What can I know? whom can I love?"

If we would keep ourselves unspotted from the world; if we would save our own character from cynicism and envy; this is our only method; to cultivate what a distinguished thinker has called of late sweetness and light; the charity which comes from knowledge, the knowledge which comes from charity; the temper of which it is written—"He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is no occasion of stumbling in him; but he that hateth his brother is in darkness, and walketh in darkness, and knoweth not whither he goeth, because darkness has blinded his eyes." Ah that we could believe this! Ah that we could believe that God is love; and that he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him. Then we should have no need to be told to cultivate sweetness and light; for they would seem to us the only temper which could make life tolerable in any corner of the universe.—*Charles Kingsley.*

THOUGHT VERSUS LEARNING.—Far be it from me to lead any one to suppose that bare thought can do anything without knowledge; but I would have those who cannot have much learning, and who pine, perhaps, and are discontented in mind on account of this, not only look forward to that which they do not know, but look back a little and around, to see what they ought to know. Any wise book about the mind of man will tell them that all the later mental processes which lead to what is called learning and developed knowledge, are as nothing in magnitude and importance to the earlier steps by which the great outlines of the intelligible world, corresponding to the world of sense, are drawn within us. And they would find that the greatest and deepest books which exist are much more in relation with the earlier steps of our mental development, borrow more from them, and more lean upon them, than they do upon all the added learning which, it may be, or it may not be, their writers possessed.

It is not really ignorance, but inobservance and inattention which is the great hindrance to understanding. People are unobservant either of nature or of men about them, and yet they perhaps complain that they have not time to read poetry, a great deal of which would probably be only a description of what they might any moment look at with their own eyes, only that—the one great thing—it has never come into their mind to do so. They are thoughtless and inattentive in their talk and listening to others, and yet it is the examination and analysis of the manner in which this is done, which constitutes a very large part of the literature they deplore. The want of. When they come to books, they will often find they are occupied with thoughts which they need not have waited for books to suggest. They deplore that they cannot learn foreign languages; but any man of thought will probably tell them that their want of this knowledge is in no respect such a gap in their minds as their entire inobservance of their own language.

Thus it is men worship literature, and, if circumstances deny them much enjoyment of it, will be sad and complain; while for that which lies at the bottom of all literature they feel no thankfulness, make no real use of it, scarcely think it can be of use at all, except to serve physical comfort, or to make the time pass in the apparent doing of something. They admire a comparatively dead literature, and expect from it what it cannot give, while the endless sympathy possible between human hearts sleeps within them, and that which might be the vehicle of, it is despised and misused. For it must be always remembered that language is talk; that literature is a growth or development of outward talk. Just as thought, on the other hand, is inward talk; that the real language of mankind, or of a nation, the stock upon which these two glorious prerogatives of man must be grafted, is the habitual talk or communication between man and man, which is always going on about us. They may spread and rise far away from their humble stock, but they cannot break their connection with it, or they lose at once their worth and vigor. When it degenerates or becomes unhealthy, they cease to be anything living in the present and become things of past history, only, if that. The daughters on the two sides may wonderfully help and improve their mother, but they cannot live without her; she is the essential and universal character of man; they, compared with her, are results and accidents; man, logically speaking, is social before he is individually reasonable; his communication with others (speaking generally, and of the race) is a precondition of the development of his own intelligence.

Of the two daughters of language, thought is far the more important, for this inward talk, where the sympathy is imaginative only, is very often the most real society. It is true the spring of the mind is primarily to communication; individual thought, in the first instance, is most naturally an accompaniment of this; as a substitute for this it is rather of the nature of an afterthought; still the calling out of thought, as distinct from that leaning upon books to which I have referred, makes a far more important difference between one man and another than any superiority in learning or knowledge.—*The late Prof. Grote, in Good Words.*

SYBEROTIC JOTTINGS.—Sir HENRY GREY, who lived in London in 1710, was a remarkable *gourmand*, and had a pie sent him from Howick, his country seat, which was nine feet in circumference, weighed twelve stone, and was pushed about the dining-room on a kind of platform on four wheels. Mrs. DOROTHY PATTERSON was the name of his cook, and employed in making this *chef-d'œuvre* two bushels of flour, twenty pounds of butter, four geese, two turkeys, two rabbits, four wild ducks, two woodcock, six snipes, four partridges, two neats' tongues, two curlews, seven blackbirds, and six pigeons.

LELAND mentions a feast given by the Archbishop of York, at his installation in the reign of EDWARD IV., at which was eaten and drunk 300 quarters of wheat, 300 tuns of ale, 100 tuns of wine, 1,000 sheep, 400 oxes, 304 calves, 304 swine, 9,000 geese, 4,000 capons, 2,000 pigs, 104 swans, 204 cranes, 1,500 hot venison pasties, 4,000 cold and 5,000 hot custards. "Such entertainments are a picture of manners," saith the chronicler.

Old English cooks must have had lots of practice at their art. Both STOW and HOLINSHEAD are filled with details of "luscious eating," and MAY's *Accomplished Cook*, published in 1665, professed to teach "the rarest ways of dressing of all manner of roast meats, either flesh or fowl, by sea or land, and divers ways of dredging meats to prevent the gravy from too much evaporating." BEN JONSON, in the *Alchemist*, paints Sir Epicure Mammon as gloating over a promised fortune, and reveling in a glorious dream of gormandizing. Even Archbishop CRANMER has left behind him a curious relic of the interest the Church took in gastronomy. It seems from this document, as quoted by WHARTON, that an archbishop was allowed to have two swans or two capons on a dish, a bishop one; an archbishop six blackbirds at once, a bishop five, a dean four, an archdeacon two. If a dean has four dishes in his first course, he is not to have custards or fritters afterward. An Archbishop may have six snipes, an archdeacon two. Rabbits, larks, pheasants and partridges are allowed in these proportions. A canon residentiary is to have a swan only on a Sunday; a rector of sixteen marks only three blackbirds in a week. Poor rector! what a meagre allowance of small birds! and how thoughtful of the Archbishop to arrange all this by authority! *Sentence priests with a vengeance!*

Sir WILLIAM LOWTHER has the credit of having given the biggest "dinner-party" ever known in England. Upon the death of his father, Sir JAMES, he stood for the shire of Cumberland, and entertained 2,600 gentlemen freeholders as a dinner, at which were consumed 226 gallons of wine, 1,454 gallons of ale and 5,814 bottles of punch. This latter item puts us in mind of PUNCH'S sayne, "Death, as well as pleasure, dwells with punch."—*Bentley's Magazine.*

ORANGE FLOWERS.—The flowers of the orange have somewhat of a warm and bitter aromatic taste, and are not only held in high esteem as a perfume, but are used for making orange-flower water, as they give out their flavor by infusion. This preparation is extensively used, more particularly among the French, for nervous and hysterical complaints.

The Chinese scent their teas with orange flowers. The method has been thus described: "In a corner of the building there lay a large heap of orange flowers, which filled the air with the most delicious perfume. A man was engaged in sifting them to get out the stamens and other smaller portions of the flower. This process was necessary in order that the flowers might be readily sifted out of the tea after the scenting had been accomplished. The orange flowers being fully expanded, the large petals are easily separated from the stamens and smaller ones. In 100 parts seventy per cent. were used and twenty thrown away. When the orange is used, its flowers must be fully expanded in order to bring out the scent. When the flowers had been sifted over in the manner described, they were ready for use. In the meantime, the tea to be scented had been carefully manipulated, and appeared perfectly dried and finished. At this stage of the process it is worthy of observing that, while the tea was perfectly dry, the orange flowers were just as they had been gathered from the trees. Large quantities of the tea were now mixed up with the flowers

upon to give advice in respect to bodily exercises, but because gymnastics develop both sides of the body, and give the surgeon that dexterity with his left hand which is of signal service in the operative part of his profession. To the obstetrician, likewise, a cultivated left hand is of paramount importance. In short, a wise system of gymnastics is a master art—a key to all bodily exercises. I, of course, include under gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, and sword-exercises. The first of these, in addition to the education it gives the eye, exercises a larger number of muscles at one time than any exercise whatever; it is especially rich in coordinations. These three supplement what is learned on the racks, and render a gymnastic education perfect.—*The Dark Blue.*

BOOKS WRITTEN IN PRISON.—The two most celebrated men who come into the list of writers of books in prison in the first half of the seventeenth century are RALEIGH and CERVANTES. The gallant Sir WALTER, after serving when young as a gentleman volunteer, went with Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT to America, returned and was knighted, raised a volunteer squadron against the Spanish Armada, and became a courtier. Something he did or said gave offense at Court, and he resided abroad for some years. When ELIZABETH died, and JAMES I. succeeded to the throne, RALEIGH returned to England; but he was arrested, and found guilty of treason by a packed jury. Twelve years of his life were passed continuously in prison; and here he wrote his *History of the World*, a marvelous work to execute under such circumstances. In order really to begin at the beginning, he begins with the Creation, and gravely discusses the opinions expressed by the learned as to whether Paradise was as high up as the moon, or only as high as mid-air, or under the equinoctial line. But still the *History of the World* is a noble fragment, which could only have been written by one who had read much, thought much and traveled much. Hapless RALEIGH! King JAMES hated him with all the hatred which a narrow mind feels toward an intellectual superior, and sent him to the scaffold. The other great man whose name we have coupled with RALEIGH was the Spanish novelist CERVANTES, the author of the world-renowned *Don Quixote*. He was first a student, then chamberlain to a cardinal, and then a soldier. He was thrice wounded at the battle of Lepanto, was taken prisoner by the corsairs, kept five years in captivity, and ransomed by his friends. Returning to Spain, he married, entered upon civil employments, traversed wide regions of his native country, and watched well the habits and peculiarities of his countrymen. Monetary embarrassments, rather than political or religious discord, threw him more than once into prison, but his imprisonment was a great thing for the world, since it was occupied by the planning and commencement of *Don Quixote*.

Open the portals wide: let us admit the greatest prison-writer of the second half of the seventeenth century, JOHN BUNYAN, tinker, preacher, and author of a religious allegory which is said to have been translated into a greater number of languages than any other book in the world, with two exceptions, the Bible and the *Imitation of Christ*. He was thrown into Bedford Jail because he would not renounce dissent, and there he supported himself for twelve years by making tagged boot-laces. He wrote many controversial tracts, preached to his fellow-prisoners, and read to them the Bible and *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*. It was a fine answer that he gave to the clerk of the peace, who advised him to gain his liberation by recanting: "Sir, the law hath provided two ways of obeying: the one, to do that which I in my conscience believe I am bound to do actively; and when I cannot by activity, then I am willing to lie down, and suffer whatever they shall do unto me." And it showed a vein of humor in his character when he replied to a Quaker who had come to visit him, and who declared that the Lord had ordered him to search for BUNYAN in half the prisons in England, "If the Lord had sent you, you need not have taken so much trouble to hunt me out; for the Lord knows that I have been a prisoner in Bedford Jail for the last twelve years." He wrote the first part of the *Pilgrim's Progress* while in prison, a fact that ought to endear his imprisonment to us.—*All the Year Round.*

GLOBE-LIGHTNING.—Globe-lightnings present many remarkable phenomena, and meteorologists are still unable to account for their production, motion or effects in a satisfactory manner. The electrician can reproduce all the phenomena presented by lightning, except those exhibited by globe-lightning. We have seen, in Sir JOHN HERSCHEL's explanation of the bolides, an attempt to show that globe-lightnings are similar to a phenomenon which is produced under certain circumstances. But the resemblance is not very close, nor are we aware of any experiment in which anything really resembling globe-lightning is exhibited. But it is not quite certain that globe-lightnings have not been artificially called down from the sky, through the evidence we have is not satisfactory.

But while it is abundantly evident that the fires of St. Elmo are distinct in character from globe-lightnings, there are other phenomena respecting which it is less easy to decide. Globes have been seen, apparently of fire, hundreds of feet in diameter, and traveling with tremendous velocity in the upper regions of air. Sir JOHN HERSCHEL is of opinion that this class of meteors cannot be associated with the aërolites and meteoroids which occasionally traverse the air. These, it is well known, are cosmical bodies, penetrating into our atmosphere from outer regions of space, and either reaching the earth's surface in the form of fragments resulting from explosion, or in a more dispersed state resulting from dissipation in the upper regions of air. But, in HERSCHEL's opinion, we cannot consider that the large fire-globes are solid, since they are of fluctuating and continually varying form. Nor are their paths such as we could assign to true meteors. The great one which appeared on Aug. 18, 1783, was a remarkable example. It traversed the whole of Europe from the North Sea to Rome, at a height of about fifty miles above the ground, and at a rate of from twenty to forty miles per second. Its diameter could not have been less than four thousand feet. It was evidently a body of small density, "having made a sudden flexure in its course at a certain point of its progress." Sir JOHN obviously views these globes as of electrical origin, since he points out their tendency to travel in the direction of the magnetic meridian, as that of 1783 certainly did. In fact, in a later edition of the work in which he first discussed these objects, he remarks that "the most plausible theory of their origin is that which assimilates them (as well as the slow-moving globes of fire, mariners are in the habit of talking about, as seen to approach and sometimes strike their ships in violent thunder storms) to the glow-discharge of a very enormous electric reservoir of low tension, venting itself through an imperfect conductor."

With all deference to the opinion of the distinguished philosopher whose loss science has had so lately to deplore, we prefer, for reasons which we shall briefly state, to look upon the fire-globes that travel high in air—bolides as they are termed—as true members of the family of aërolites. Their velocity, in the first place, falls within the limits in which aërolites are observed to travel. Secondly, the bolide of 1783 traversed a distance corresponding to that due to a body grazing our atmosphere at a mean height of about fifty miles. The flexure in the bolide's path seems a difficulty, but such a phenomenon is by no means uncommon with meteors, and would occur to a body of extremely small density (through intense heat) suddenly encountering a stratum of air somewhat denser than that through which it had before been traveling. On the whole, we see little in the phenomena presented, either by the bolide of 1783 or by others whose appearance has been recorded, to remove these objects from the class of aërolites. We believe that Sir JOHN HERSCHEL would have viewed them as such had he known, when he wrote the above passage, what has since been demonstrated by ADAMS and LEVERRIER, namely, that some meteors travel in very eccentric paths (so that the great velocity of bolides is explicable)—one well-known family coming from distances far beyond the orbits even of the distant planets Saturn and Uranus.

We seem, therefore, to have evidence that globe-lightnings result when, in some way or other, the electric fluid has become very much concentrated, and there is no path along which it can escape freely. But the whole subject of globe-lightnings still remains one of the mysteries of science.

RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

CHRISTIAN HEATHENISM.

From Christmas to Shrovetide—Compromises with Paganism.

Our Christian present no longer dreams of how much of heathendom it still contains, and of how much that is heathen it still practises. Our children think, when Easter approaches, chiefly of Easter eggs. In Swabia the game of eggs—the knocking of the large or small end, in which he comes off winner whose egg remains unbroken in the tapping—is carried on with passionate fondness. But one no longer reflects that the Easter egg, which, as well as the name Easter itself, is of heathen origin. With the ancient Germans the egg represented the germ of all life, and the yolk the image of the sun and the symbol of the goddess Astara, who, coming from the East, life-bringing, life-awakening, ushered in the Easter-pearl, and, with it, the Spring. And when on the evening of the 24th of December we set up the fir or pine tree of the forest, all bright with light, in our dwellings, we do only that which our forefathers, long before the introduction of Christianity, always did in glorification of never-resting nature and the victorious sun at the season of the Winter solstice. And when today in Bohemia and Siberia the people flock to the high hills on St. John's Eve to kindle bonfires and to swing flaming torches, it is nothing more than the continuance of a custom which existed among the ancient Germans, more than a thousand years ago, in honor of the sun at the Summer solstice. And when children, in many parts of Germany, on St. John's Day, in other parts at the May-tide bear about on pine branches the so-called *Kringle*, (twisted buns,) they do not imagine that once the great Kaiser KARL, who took thirty long years to prepare the way with blood-dripping sword for Christianity among the German heathen, forbade this kind of cake, which was round in the form of the sun, under penalty of death, as a pagan abomination, and still was unable to root out the love for it, but had at last to allow it, albeit on condition that within the heathen round bun the Christian cross should be baked. Among thousands, nevertheless, scarce one knows that he bakes and eats in the *Bretzel* a thousand years old compromise between paganism and Christianity.

The Holy Night's feast—*Weihnachtsfest*—was the chief feast of our heathen forefathers, and comprised twelve consecutive holy nights. It lasted till the 6th of January. At the same season fell also the Roman feast of the *Saturnalia*. The birthday of the founder of Christianity is as little known as the year of his birth. For centuries Christendom failed to concern itself therewith. Later on the Feast of the Nativity was fixed at the time of the *Weihnacht* and the *Saturnalia*. The people were permitted their customary holidays, and these were simply translated from Pagan into Christian. Many have wondered that the Christian Church commemorates the Holy Innocents of Bethlehem—who, according to the Bible, were put to death by the cruel Herod—on the 28th of December, but celebrates the appearance of the Wise Men from the East first on the 6th of January, although their appearance must necessarily have preceded the murder of the children. For this the ancient German heathenism is again to blame. As the first of the Holy Nights were consecrated to the birth of the Sun the last were sacred to the inferior deities, which were divided into three kingdoms: Air-Spirits, Water-Spirits and Earth-Spirits. Each of these kingdoms had its King. Who has not heard of Alberich, or Oberon, as King of the Light-Elves? From the legs of the water arises the *Nöckenkönig*, the Erl King of the legend, and the King of the Mountain-Spirits has, according to the locality, different names. In the Silesian *Riesengebirge* (giant mountains) he is known as *Rübezahl*. Our ancestors failed not to offer all manner of sacrifices to these spirits on the nights severally consecrated to them before the 6th of January. If we now have, instead of the Scriptural Magi from the East, indefinite as to number, the three Kings—Kasper, Melchior, Balthasar, and if these three Kings appear different in complexion, Balthasar even as a Moor, we have not to look on them exactly as the representatives of the, till then, only known parts of the earth—Europe, Asia and Africa, but to see in them the replacement of the heathen three spirit-kingdoms and their three Kings by the three royal personages of the Christian faith. The feast of the former was retained for the latter.

During the time of the old German Holy Nights, the Pagan Romans had not only the already named *Saturnalia* but also their *Kalends*. We shall recur to both of these. The Christians, too, made use of the interval from Christmas to Twelfth night, (or the day of the three Kings,) for all sorts of festivities, that were in part very strange withal. To these belong the *Feast of Asses*, which was received and sanctioned by the Church in a certain service, and the *Feast of Fools*, which, though not ecclesiastical, was celebrated by the inferior clergy in the church. If there be any creatures upon earth which have a right to complain that the good old times are past, then surely it is the asses. It was reckoned praise when the patriarch Jacob said: "Issachar is a strong ass," and when old HOMER compared one of the Greek heroes before Troy, the elder Ajax, with an ass; Balaam's ass saw more clearly, behaved itself more politely, and spoke more sensibly than its rider, although he were a man and, above all, a prophet. And it is well known that the jaw-bone of an ass in Samson's hands proved itself more effective in battle than the Emperor NAPOLEON's chassepot and *mitrailleuse*. And what honor did not fall to the lot of the ass upon which Mary, with the Holy Child, went down into Egypt; and of that one upon whose back, a man's lifetime later, Jesus entered Jerusalem! The Church legend makes of the former and the latter ass but one, and is as follows:

"When Jesus was crucified his ass did not act like the faithful dog that lay down on his master's grave and would not suffer himself to be enticed thence, but got himself away, running or swimming across the sea—one miracle is as great as another—over the islands Cyprus, Rhodes, Candia, Malta, Sicily, to Aquileia, and wandered from thence to Verona. Here he lived a long time. His bones, it is said, are still preserved in a monastery in that town. In commemoration of this wonderful ass were celebrated special feasts—at first in Verona. Thence they passed into southern France." The fame of being the first place in France to imitate this festival is claimed by Beauvoir. The feast was held as follows: They chose a beautiful young girl of honorable family, who had to bear a child on her arm, and, thus, personating Mary with the infant Jesus, to seat herself on an ass. In this wise she was conducted in solemn procession, in which the Bishop also, with his collective clergy, in magnificent state, rode from church to church, till they came to the cathedral where the mass then began. The *Introit, Kyrie, Gloria, Credo* were sung as usual, save that the choir had to answer not with the well known responses, but, imitating the braying of an ass, with a loud "Yah!" Hereupon was sung the song, "Prosae an Sire Asnes," which PIERRE DE CORBEIL, Archbishop of Sens, is said to have composed. During this chant all bent their knee to the ass. At the last verse the ass, too, had to kneel on his fore-legs. Instead of the "Ite, missa est" at the end of the mass, the celebrating priest cried thrice "Yah!" which the congregation in turn repeated thrice. Then the procession retired.

Still more singular was the "Feast of Fools," or the "Feast of the Subdeacons," which, as it may be shown, were kept as early as the Fifth and the Sixth Century. As at the *Saturnalia* of the heathen Romans every thing was reversed, slaves played master and enjoyed an almost unbridled liberty, so, too, was it at the *Feast of Fools*, that took the place of the *Saturnalia*, and lasted from Christmas Eve till the Sunday after the Epiphany. Yet here it was only the subordinate clergy that presumed to play the *rôles* of their ecclesiastical masters. It was at its maddest on the Day of the Holy Innocents, on the 28th of December. The lower clergy chose from their number a Fools' Bishop or Archbishop. His duty it was to read Mass in the chief church. The bishop and higher clergy were present at this Mass, and looked on at the Fools' Bishop imitating the manner of his Lordship, caricaturing them and making the most laughable grimaces. The others of the inferior clergy (Sub-deacons) sung meanwhile the smuttiest of smutty songs, danced indecent dances with the most lascivious gestures, burned old leather instead of incense in the thurible, and acted in the church and before the altar the most obscene farces.

These feasts held their place in the Christian Church—principally in Italy—till the fourteenth and the fifteenth century, and only after the most stiff-necked resistance did the lower clergy suffer their right to temporary license to be torn from them. Today no trace is left either of the Feast of Asses or that of Fools. It is, however, otherwise with the festivities on the *Kalends* (the first day) of January, which in many portions of Germany—that is, in South Germany—are revived on every New Year's Eve, and also reappear in the mad merriment of the Carnival. GRIMM, in his *Mythology*, mentions the processions in honor of the god Odin, or Wuotan, (from whom comes the Wauwau with which German villa nurses quiet children.) Christianity filled up the same scenery only with other characters. From Wuotan and his train were derived the wild huntsman and his band. In the background the devil appears upon the scene. Everywhere were enchanted castles—wherever was found a bit of old wall, a keep fallen to ruin, an old mansion, or even a dark cavern or forest ravine, one immediately fancied it haunted by a spirit, which, on account of its transgressions, could enjoy no rest till somebody should come to deliver it. Characteristic of Teutonic honor it is that even these accursed spirits never come on one maliciously and sneakingly and in silence, but always announce themselves with a genuine infernal din. The taste for the horrible with the accompaniment of a fearful racket showed itself also in the merrymakings of the folk. Men began to indulge in masking. They put on women's garments or converted themselves into gods or the forms of animals. So it came to pass in Italy and in France, but above all in Germany. People gathered together in some public place, elected a chief, and, with the most horrible cries, gave themselves up to the maddest pranks and nonsense. The most frequent and favorite mask was that of a stag or an ox. The evil-minded assert that just those women who wished to most profit by the absence of their husbands for a forbidden rendezvous, were the most zealous in aiding in the like mumming, and that hence arose the well-known expressions as to the "giving" and "wearing of horns."

Loudest, however, grew the din and hubbub on the 1st of January. There have come down to us Latin sermons, which were directed against this scandal, and which are attributed partly to the Bishop CASARIUS, of Arles, and partly to the Bishop ELIGIUS, of Noyon, of the sixth and the seventh century respectively, and are hence over twelve hundred years old. They speak thus:

"On this day, (the 1st of January,) the heathen, with a total reversal of the order of things, clothe themselves in unseemly forms. These miserable men, and, what is still worse, some of the baptized adopt such shapes and wondrous masks at which one must at first feel ashamed, but afterward sorrowful, rather. For what reasonable person could believe that men who are in their senses would, in order to play the stag, change themselves into beasts. But how scandalous is it that those who are born men should put on woman's clothes, and should, through the disguise of a maiden's garments, make themselves effeminate, and not blush to thrust a warrior's arms into female apparel! They pretend to view their bearded faces, and yet wish to pass for women. So it chances that while the kalends and other follies of superstition take place, * * * the demons are invited, as it were, to the sacrifice. For what can be more crazy than distorting the countenance and donning masks, at which even the devils might be affrighted! But unless ye will become partakers of their sin, let neither stag nor hind, nor any other monster, come near your doors." * * * The frenzied dancing and wild uproar on New-Year's Eve, that still happens, particularly the discharge of fire-arms in Swabia, &c., is only one of the relics of those old kalends. Though the madness of the mumming and masquerading were later on transferred to the so-called carnival season, this is due to the reason, as the word carnival itself denotes, that upon it followed the long period of abstinence and fasting.

In the poetry of the German folk, the Carnival is incarnated into a Prince, and in 1663, the Frankforters elevated it even to the dignity of Kaiser. In the word Carnival we have at the same time, and combined, Paganism, Judaism and Christianity. Forty years long did the Jews wander in the Wilderness, and forty days and nights did Moses fast. For a like space did our Lord also fast in the Desert. Hence, the Church ordained the Lenten season of fasting and abstinence before Easter. The clergy even excommunicated those who refused to observe it—and in Rome till as late as the beginning of the present century, the transgressor in this regard was punished by bringing the *caballo* (horse) before his door; sitting upon it and bending forward, he had to receive a number of blows on the back in the public street. The night from Tuesday to Wednesday is called in German *fastnacht*—fasting night—because with the stroke of twelve of the clock the fast begins and thence lasts forty days, till Easter. In English, we have the names Shrove-Tuesday and Shrovetide, in allusion to one's *shriving* or confessing himself, as is yet the Catholic custom, on that day. The English schoolboy knows and hails it as Pancake-Tuesday—on which he is sure of eating his fill of that preparation of eggs and flour designated by the first part of that compound word. On this day men seem to wish to indemnify themselves for the approaching period of abstinence by draining the cup of pleasure to its dregs. *Carne* signifies "flesh," and *vale*, "farewell;" hence, *carnevale*, "a farewell to flesh." In the pagan time, at Rome, Cybele was the goddess of fertility, and in her leisure hours she invented, it is said, drums and fifes; and these had no small place in the wild dancing and marching and processioning which attended the celebration of her feast in Spring. And as the old heathens then acted, so acted our Teutonic ancestors in turn after they had become even Christians, and we of today follow in their footsteps and hold the Carnival. From numerous ancient statutes, it appears that the clergy themselves were wont to take part in these mummeries and revelings, when they flourished from Christmas to Shrovetide.

If, according to HUMBOLDT, the crater of volcanoes must, like safety-valves in the globe, sometimes let off steam, in order that what seethes and roars and hisses within it, may not burst the boiler of Mother Earth, this license of masking and mumming fulfills the same purpose. HORACE's words—

"Dulce est desipere in loco,"—

which MARY STUART translates:

"Let me be a child, and be one with me,"

the people translate in this wise.

Another Phase of the "Black Friday" Case—Orders of Arrest for Fisk and Gould.

The orders of arrest for JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD on the suit of CHARLES C. ALLEN, for false imprisonment on an alleged charge of perjury, growing out of the "Black Friday" operations, were handed to Order of Arrest Deputy JUDSON JARVIS yesterday morning.

The warrants had not been served up to a late hour in the afternoon. There was a rumor around town, that Col. FISK was confined to his bed by an attack of small-pox, and that in consequence thereof neither Mr. JARVIS nor any of the Deputy Sheriffs were willing to serve the warrants. This report of the nature of FISK's sickness was contradicted by a gentleman in the Sheriff's office, who said that he had seen the Colonel in the morning, and that the report of his illness was as much exaggerated as was the report of his injuries from his redoubtable exploits in the 12th of July riots. Col. FISK, this authority stated, had been attacked with a chill, which was followed by a fever somewhat resembling in its character the typhoid. He believed from his appearance that he would soon be restored to health. Indeed, he was at present making preparations for New-Year's calls, by having his sleigh repaired, in anticipation of snow on that festive occasion. He was then in his house, No. 313 West Thirty-third-street. This gentleman also contradicted the report that JAY GOULD had gone to Boston, and said that there was a meeting of Erie Railroad directors at the Grand Opera-house yesterday, at 12 M., and that he had been informed that GOULD was present. Sheriff BRENNAN told our reporter that FISK and GOULD knew of the proceedings taken against them, and that they would appear before him on Tuesday next, to file their bonds for the $25,000 bail demanded of them. This suit commenced against the Erie Ring is for $300,000 damages, and is brought by Mr. JOSEPH J. MARVIN, acting as attorney for Mr. ALLEN, who is a Wall-street broker.

On Sept. 24, 1869, FISK, GOULD, W. HEATH, JAMES M. ELLIS and CHARLES E. QUINCY bought of ORLANDO W. JOSLYN and JOHN Y. BOSTWICK $435,000 in gold. This bargain was repudiated by the purchasers, together with a number of others, on the memorable "Black Friday," and they in this manner saved $117,000. In a suit soon after instituted by Messrs. JOSLYN & BOSTWICK, Mr. ALLEN was one of the witnesses who testified in their favor. The defendants in the suit being brought into considerable difficulty by the favorable aspect which the suit took against them in consequence of the testimony of Mr. ALLEN—the Grand Opera-house, it will be remembered, being seized in this action—the defendants determined to impugn the credibility of Mr. ALLEN. An application was thereupon made for his arrest on a charge of perjury, and was granted by Judge DOWLING. Mr. ALLEN was arrested, imprisoned, and finally released after giving bail to the amount of $5,000, he having waived an examination. The injustice of these proceedings against Mr. ALLEN became apparent, and considerable indignation was aroused against the Erie Ring, who, with their pliant tools among the Judiciary, could arrest and imprison a citizen at pleasure.

Judge DOWLING's conduct came in for its share of criticism, and the demerits of the case were thoroughly canvassed in the TIMES. The order of arrest in the present suit was granted by Judge JOHN H. McCUNN, in the Superior Court, on Friday last.

Mr. ALLEN's affidavit is a lengthy document, and involves, beside FISK and GOULD, Judge DOWLING, for granting the order without inquiring closely into the facts of the case. It was learned late in the day that Sheriff BRENNAN had released GOULD on his parole until Tuesday, upon application of Mr. DAY, a ... DUDLEY FIELD.

SCENES IN ITALY.

Pleasures of Naples—A Hostler's Romance—De Chambourd's Story—A Superb Club-Room—A Communist's Call—Cluseret's Movements—Influx of Tourists.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NAPLES, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

The enjoyments of life in Naples are so easily available and so varied, that one need not wonder that Italian hearts are perpetually buoyant. I am acquainted with industrious literary gentlemen here who write and study alternately for days together, after which they spend many weeks in uninterrupted sport and pastime. Ascending Vesuvius is generally the commencement of one of those turns of relaxation from literary toil; then all that has been found of Pompeii is lounged through and researched; then Castellamare is visited, and Sorrento, Pozzuole and Baja follow—all within sight of Mount St. Elmo's monastery, which overtops the City of Naples.

A HOSTLER'S ROMANCE.

The hotel from which I address you is owned by a family, the history of whose chief is not wanting in romance. He was hired while a very young man to take charge of a number of horses sent from England to old King "Bomba"—FRANCIS I. On arriving here the young hostler was found to be so expert in managing the high-blooded animals in his charge that the King gave an order to his Master of Horse to propose that if he wished to remain in Naples he might fill the office of chief assistant to the head groom. Mr. BYRNE (the hostler's name) promptly acquiesced, and was at once enrolled second in command of the stables of the King. Within a year circumstances proved favorable to BYRNE, and he became Master of Horse by the authority of old Bomba. For many years he filled this comparatively lucrative position, and became not alone a great favorite of the royal household, but of all titled fanciers of good horse-flesh. At Bomba's death, his successor, young FRANCIS, personally informed BYRNE that all the favor shown to him by the late King would be lavished upon him during the new reign. When FRANCIS II. was driven from his throne, his beautiful Queen reassured BYRNE of the esteem in which he was held by her husband and herself. I have often heard the old man—for old man he is today—tell with mingled pride and sorrow the last words spoken to him by the young Queen: "If we ever regain our Kingdom, *Guglielmo*, you shall have your old place; if we do not, you will not suffer by our loss." In English or Italian the old groom narrated that legend with consummate delight, and frequently indulges in reading extracts from kindly letters he has occasionally received from the Ex-King and Queen of Naples during their stay in Rome. The old man is hardly yet out of training. His gait is markedly equestrian in its elasticity and limberness, while the redness of his cheeks, his neatly trimmed hair, and a pair of doughty pantaloons of "turf" material, strengthen the impression. The ex-master of horse of old "Bomba" and of King FRANCIS, of Naples' ill-starred kingdom, is now leading a quiet life as proprietor of the Alberg and Inglese, where he truly proposes that all his guests shall have all the comforts of a private home.

THE CAFFE DI EUROPA.

In compliance with your suggestion, I availed myself of a visit to that remarkable rendezvous of European literati, the "Caffe di Europa," situated at the head of one of the windings of the great Toledo; that is, in the vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral, the old Palazzo Reale and the Theatre of St. Carlos. This historic caffe occupies a singularly prominent location. Its external appearance is not so attractive as its strange history, or so rich and beautiful as its banquet halls and club-rooms. Its verandahs are quite as plain as those of the millinery establishment beside it, and its shop-windows are no less common than those of many other restaurants in Naples. Col. DE ANGELIS, a ..., and a descendant of the prominent ... family of that name, procured for me an introduction to the President of the caffe for the last quarter of 1871. It may be necessary to explain that this society of literary internationalists elects a new President every three months, and that its established but quaint title is "Caffe ..."

DE CHAMBOURD'S STORY.

He to whom I had the honor of being presented was the Count DE CHAMBOURD, who also styles himself "FRANCOIS MERRENTIER DE CHAMBOURD." In the palmiest days of St. Sulpice, of Paris, this learned Frenchman was a pious and dutiful student of the Church; and on account of his wealth and rank, he had been regarded by his superiors as a promising aspirant to the Archbishopric of the French Capital. But each vacation found the brilliant young ecclesiastic attending the schools of profane learning, and those of "broad" philosophy, atheism and infidelity, such as the Hotel des Amis, in Marseilles; the l'Enfant en Liberté, an aristocratic resort for clever debaters in Lyons, and the Café Anglais and Maison d'Or, of Paris. In these dangerous abodes of unorthodox literature, young FRANCOIS MERRENTIER DE CHAMBOURD imbibed the principles which afterward led to his expulsion from the University of St. Sulpice. In objecting to a certain point in a thesis concerning the existence of God, which was being defended by the present Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. DUPANLOUP, then a rising graduate of St. Sulpice, he was first suspected of being sceptical in his convictions. Though the privilege of objecting to dogmatical thesis was allowed to every student of St. Sulpice, the severity with which MERRENTIER maintained his objections, and the frankness with which he adduced arguments of unusual strength, unmanned his opponent, to whose aid the Professor came. Even that dignitary could not outweigh the personal sophistry of the young Count. In the heat of argument the Professor called MERRENTIER obstinate, and said that to insist upon pursuing his tone of dispute was to stand charged with infidelity. MERRENTIER answered: "If to assert these things and believe as I do is to be an infidel, then you may justly call me such." From that day the Count never entered the lecture-halls of St. Sulpice's University. His relations and friends did all in their power to reconcile him with the superiors. But the young student had resolved to follow another destiny than that of a Roman priest. He went out into the common world and courted the friendship of the most prominent free-thinkers of his time. MERRENTIER is now growing old; but a life of temperate enjoyment, and free from care and duties of a responsible nature, have preserved him from the weaknesses usual among men of sixty-five. I met the Count in the private club-room of the caffe in company with Mr. D'ARCY, once a Captain of the Papal Zouaves and formerly a graduate of Louvain, and Don ENRIQUEZ DE MARTILLO Y CASTRAS, a Castilian nobleman of great wealth, and who is regarded as one of the most brilliant lights of the caffe. Several others were present during my first visit; but they were mere fledglings of the Neapolitan colleges and aristocracy. Those whom I have mentioned are prominent men of learning, who have frequently distinguished themselves in the arena of literature as well as upon the hard-fought field.

A SUPERB CLUB-ROOM.

But let us take a glance at the magnificence of this club-room, and the dreams of childhood will find their realization. All that art can do with gold and wood, with inlaid ... and alabaster, with coral and lava, is accomplished on the marvelous ceiling of this club-room. The centre-piece is the work of a life-time—a Mosaic representing "Diana of the Chase." This magnificent piece, so full of life and beauty, is, of itself, sufficient to repay a visit to the caffe. Many-colored cornices, composed of the rich materials I have mentioned, overshadow all transalpine art and grandeur. Here are solid wealth and exquisite ..., and most rare magnificence. Here is the inherited wealth of the merchant princes of Venice, of the endowed adherents of French Kings, of the cunning traders of ancient Genoa, and ... of the ruthless lords of Lombardy and Piedmont. There is no portion of the club-room of the European caffe that is not transcendently rich and superb. The ... are dazzling and ... and artistic workmanship. The card-tables are of solid ebony, inlaid with pearls, ivory and pure gold. Of two sets of chess which I saw, one was of solid silver, and the other of ivory. The playing cards were of the most delicate tint, and very rich in quality. The carpet was of Persian manufacture, and among its beautiful colors Tyrean purple prevailed. I go into these particulars, for my subject admits of detail, and because this famous club-house of Naples, this cosmopolitan rendezvous of learned and refined men, has never found notoriety in America, though many citizens of the United States have had welcome within its magnificent walls.

A COMMUNIST'S CALL.

But the most noteworthy episode of my visits to the club-rooms of the European caffe was the presence of Gen. LA CECILIA and his noble-hearted wife, who paid the place a short visit yesterday afternoon. The President, FRANCOIS MERRENTIER, received the Communist General with his native courtesy, and welcomed Mme. LA CECILIA as one of the very few ladies who had enjoyed the hospitalities of the Club. Gen. LA CECILIA expressed his deep gratitude to the gentlemen of that institution, and his high appreciation of the great learning and many refined qualities which had made the caffe as great as it is popular. To this compliment the CAVALIER D'ESTE, the proprietor of the renowned villa of that name in the suburbs of Rome, and an owner of a large portion of the Strada di Toledo, replied:

GENERAL: As it is our proud privilege to be able to express our personal views upon all occasions without fear of offending any member of this honorable fraternity, permit me, on behalf of many of my friends, to give voice to their sorrow and disappointment at the downfall of the Paris Commune; for we maintained throughout the trying period of its life a strong conviction that the motives of your leaders were generous, valiant and patriotic, and that the sins which are laid to their charge originated with those men who would not receive the counsel which was judiciously given them in the commencement of the insurrection, and because they could not restrain the passions naturally aroused by a series of disastrous defeats."

Gen. LA CECILIA said:

MONSIEUR CAVALIERE D'ESTE, MR. PRESIDENT, AND HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THIS LEARNED SOCIETY: After escaping many dangers, and having passed through a career involving deeds and a system of law which the whole world have loudly denounced, it is refreshing, indeed, to hear these earnest words which have been so candidly addressed to me. Surrounded by a few noble friends, at several periods of my exile, I have enjoyed an occasional relaxation from the gross and bitter reproaches which filled the very air I breathed, and which were directed against my brave companions and myself. But at no time since the Commune fell have I felt such joy as I experience at this moment within these honored walls. But I do not wonder; rather did I expect this hospitality, having known by fame that your Society was an illustrious band of freemen who put into practice toward all the noblest sentiments of the human heart. I well know that there are men bearing these names who condemn the precepts of the Commune, and would oppose them even unto death. Yet I have so much reason to love your sentiments as a body that I fully reciprocate them by openly extending my hand and heart to all its members, no matter how many may conscientiously differ upon certain questions. [Here there was an irrepressible burst of applause, and the Cavalier D'Este exclaimed, "a genuine Communistic sentiment."] Yes, gentlemen, I am sincere in asserting that opinion, and I am proud of it. We all honored the bravery of the ex-officer of the Papal army, who stood by his flag so valiantly at Mentana and Monte Rotondo. We all admired Don HENRIQUEZ DE MARTILLO Y CASTRAS as a stern defender of the old régime in Spain. But we admire and honor them more for other principles which they have adhered to as fervently and as purely. [Applause.] It is for those principles that I would honor them as greatly as the men who loved the Commune, and it is perhaps for these principles that I am universally welcomed among you this evening.

After a few more remarks the General resumed his seat, and then the President said a few words in relation to the courage and magnanimity displayed by Mme. LA CECILIA.

CLUSERET'S MOVEMENTS.

When I had occasion to speak personally with the renowned Communist, I learned from him that, on the 16th of November, he and Gen. CLUSERET were secreted at a little hotel in an unsuspected quarter of Marseilles, where they were faithfully attended to by the former keeper of a well-known Parisian resort. On the 17th they separated, CLUSERET embarking at night on board the Messagerie steam-ship *Roi Jerome*, en route for Cevita Vecchia, and LA CECILIA remaining in his obscure hotel. CLUSERET had shaven off his heavy beard and moustaches, and donned the garb of a Dominican friar, as that order is very numerous in Italy and France, and is especially numerous in Marseilles, whence you may each day see them embarking on their way to several parts of Italy. In Rome, curious to relate, CLUSERET became the guest of the famous Ex-Jesuit PASSAGLIA, at the "Hotel Delle Isole Brittaniche," where many prominent members of the Commune had rendezvoused previous to their projected escape to the United States. The next news heard from CLUSERET announced him to be at Genoa about to embark in a steam-ship of the Burns & MacIver line, bound to Southampton. From Southampton he wrote to Marseilles under the pseudonym of "Giacomo Riccito," saying:

To Eugene Roche, (Gen. La Cecilia:)

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have at last completely escaped the power of the rulers of the false Republic of Versailles, and am free to work with you anew for the regeneration of France. Pardon the brevity of this note. I am too ill and careworn to write you more fully until I arrive in America.

Yours most devotedly, GIACOMO.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 28, 1871.

CLUSERET has not since been heard from by LA CECILIA. It is believed that he is at present in the City of New-York, where many of his friends reside. On the night of the 28th ult., Gen. LA CECILIA left Marseilles for Naples, where he arrived on the 1st inst. This morning he left this port, on board of an English vessel, and will probably reach his next destination about the 12th of December. LA CECILIA is a man of superior intelligence and of an imposing appearance. His features are handsomely defined, and bespeak a soul incapable of any unworthy thought. There seemed to be strong impulses of ambition, greatness and bravery discernable in his large and sparkling eyes; but there was no trait of the tyrant or the *roué* in his physique or language.

INFLUX OF TOURISTS.

A large number of tourists are continually pouring in, and the scenes of an evening on the Toledo, or Riviera di Chiaja are of the most lively description. The grand Villa Reale, the public garden of Naples, and built upon its beautiful Bay, are daily thronged with the fashion of the world. At night it is common to hear real English exclamations and expletives in every prominent restaurant and billiard-room, and not seldom have I heard the phrases and epithets familiar of Uncle Sam at many of the public places.

JEP.

Watch Night Services.

The fact that New-Year's eve occurs this year on Sunday will probably lend additional attraction to the watch meetings which are rigidly observed in nearly all the Methodist Churches. Of all nights in the week it is the worst for those who like to celebrate the coming of the new-year in hilarious fashion by firing off pistols, hurrahing and raffling in bar-rooms; but to quiet church-goers and good citizens no better time could happen in which to watch the death of the old and the birth of the new year. Whoever has witnessed watch-night services will know the interest with which they are carried on, and the feeling of joy which pervades the watchers when the first stroke of the clock, as the hour of 12 arrives, signals the dawning of the new year. To-night services will be observed in a good many churches, and will include singing, addresses and prayers, which will be kept up at intervals until 12 o'clock. The following is a list of some of the Methodist churches where watch-meetings will take place, together with the time when they will commence: Attorney-street Church, between Rivington and Delancey streets, 8 P. M.; Duane Church, Hudson-street, near Spring, 7½ P. M.; Central M. E. Church, Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, 9 P. M.; Seventeenth-street Church, between First and Second avenues, 7½ P. M.; St. John's Church, Fifty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, 9½ P. M.; John-street Church, 8 P. M.; Jane-street Church, 7½ P. M., sermon by Dr. C. R. TRUE; Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (colored,) corner of Mercer and Prince streets, 8 P. M.; Greene-street Church, 9 P. M., sermon by Rev. J. P. SWIFT; Thirty-seventh-street Church, near Third-avenue, 8½ P. M., sermon by Rev. THOMAS GUARD.

Amended Rule in Bankruptcy.

Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday amended the seventh rule of the Bankruptcy Rules, appointing JOHN H. PLATT assignee in all cases where no assignee is appointed by the creditors at their first meeting, or where a vacancy is caused by death or resignation.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The members of the Seventh are anxious to procure a hat distinctive from all other full-dressed regiments, and a startling story is abroad that they have partially decided upon the bear-skin shako worn by the British Royal Artillery. The imposing appearance of Drum Major John Smith in his huge bear-skin may have inspired the rank and file to emulate his example. If the shako should be adopted, what fun there would be. Fancy the Sergeant of the Guard (Kipp) hiding his ambrosial curls under a bear-skin, and then the Hospital Sergeant will need larger spectacles, and busy little Louis Rader would be almost extinguished, and the regiment would not get along at all. But Pete Braisted, with the colors and a shako—why Philadelphia would be nothing to it. Capt. Ryder would gain by the change, though his friends would miss his pleasant smile; and Louis Fitzgerald, on top of a horse and under a towering mass of fur, would do more harm with the fair sex than he does now. Gallant old Capt. George W. Smith would look less like Gen. Meade, and Col. Hawe appear less corpulent. Col. Clark's goatee would need extension, and ever so many changes would be necessary before we could distinguish the old familiar faces. But we presume all this talk about a change is pure nonsense, and no decided innovation is intended. The aim of the Seventh always was to gain distinction by superior drill and discipline, and though there are other commands in the *First Division* nearly up to the Seventh in these respects, it does not yet need a new hat to distinguish them among the good regiments of New-York.

The Roehr Guards, Company E, Thirty-second Regiment, will give their first promenade concert and ball on the 8th of January, at Turn Hall, Williamsburg.

Germain Metternich Post, No. 132, G. A. R., has elected Chas. Nolten Commander; August Wulfing, Senior Vice-Commander; Chas. Fanck, Junior Vice-Commander; Chas. Emil Walter, Adjutant, and Chas. Joost, Quartermaster.

The Board of Officers of the Thirty-second Regiment has elected Col. Henry Edw. Roehr President; Quartermaster H. E. Schurmann, Secretary; Acting Adjutant Louis Finkelmeier, Treasurer; Capt. M. J. Petry, Chairman Finance Committee, and Major Fred. J. Karcher, Chairman Music Committee.

The printers on the *Army and Navy Journal* "improved" an item in its last issue as follows: "An Imperial decree appears in print today fixing the *conscripcion* for the Russian Army for the year 1872 at six men in every 1,000."

The annual session of the New-York State Military Association will take place at Albany on the 16th of January. This august body will probably do a great deal of talking, as usual, but the benefit to the State service will not be much, judging from the former efforts of the members.

On dit that Col. Lux will soon command the Fifth Regiment. Why did not the Germans give him command of the Second Brigade? That was what he deserved, and he would have been an admirable successor to the lamented Bauer.

It is denied now that there was any intention to effect a change in the brigades by transfer of regiments. This may be believed by the masses, but those better posted as to affairs in the *First Division* know better. We wonder if the promoters of this exploded scheme ever heard of the fox and his sour grapes?

We have no room in this column for notice of the multitude of social cards sent by our National Guard friends, but they will receive due attention on the dates of occurrence.

The eighth annual reunion of Vermont officers will be held at Burlington, on Thursday, the 11th day of January next. The members of the Reunion Society, and all Vermont officers of the army and navy, are respectfully invited to attend. The usual preliminary meeting for the election of officers and other business will be held at the Grand Army Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M. The oration will be delivered by Senator George F. Edmunds, at the City Hall, at 7 o'clock P. M. Society dinner at the Van Ness House, at 3 o'clock P. M. Social hop at the same place, at 9½ P. M.

B Company, Seventy-first Infantry, will shortly elect as Captain, Lieut. H. E. White, of F Company of that regiment, which position has become vacant by the resignation of Capt. Chas. W. Swift. Lieut. White is considered to be a very competent officer.

Funeral of Mr. James H. Hackett at Jamaica, Long Island—Brief but Impressive Ceremonies.

According to arrangement, a special train left Hunter's Point for Jamaica at 11 A. M. yesterday morning, bearing those friends of Mr. HACKETT who desired to be present at his interment. It was generally understood among his intimates that he had requested that the ceremony should be as unostentatious as possible. He had indeed begged his widow not to arrange for any religious forms or ceremonies, but to have him conducted to his long home without pall-bearers and without parade. He told her that if the Catholic clergyman, Father FARRELLY, who had dined with him on Sunday for many years, wished to make any remarks before his face was covered up forever, she might yield, but anything further he was opposed to. There were therefore none present save the most intimate friends of the deceased or members of his family, many of these being residents in Jamaica. Among the New-York party who came by the 11 A. M. train we noticed Judge Daly, Judge Barnard, Judge Tracy, of the Marine Court; Mr. Kirkland, Mr. John E. Devlin, Hon. W. C. Barrett, Mr. Paulding, Mr. Wilmerding, Ex-Mayor Gunther, Mr. James Penniman, Hon. E. A. Lawrence, Mr. W. F. Beekman, Mr. Jos. Foulke, Mr. Wm. Stewart, Rev. Father Malone, of Brooklyn, the deceased's son, Recorder John Hackett, and his daughter, Miss Minnie Hackett. It might have been supposed that the funeral of the greatest actor America has produced, would have been attended by all the eminent members of his profession living within anything like moderate distance of the ceremony. It is painful to record that yesterday there was not one actor at the Jamaica obsequies. Mr. JOSEPH BOOTH, the treasurer of his brother's theatre, was indeed present, bringing with him a verbal condolence from EDWIN BOOTH, and a regret that having to play at a matinée, he was compelled to say that he could not come. Certainly, in slighting the memory of JAMES HACKETT, his brother actors only cast a slur upon themselves, for he was one of the foremost gentlemen, not only among actors, but among gentlemen also, and even the best men did themselves honor in honoring him.

The body was exposed in its rosewood casket in one of the parlors of Mr. HACKETT's house at Jamaica. The features were not altered by death, and were strikingly like the photographs, but those who had only seen him on the stage failed to catch the faintest resemblance to the HACKETT they knew. On the casket was a silver-plate with the inscription, "JAMES H. HACKETT; born 15th March, 1800; died Dec. 28, 1871." The corpse was dressed in black clothes, with the emphatic hands quietly folded, flowers on the breast and around the head, once so full of subtlest fancies, a rare wreath of white roses, camelias and tuberoses rested on the coffin, and another one shaped like an anchor lay beneath it. The widow sat on the right, and a young nurse held the baby boy dressed in white up, so that his charming head was just on a level with the coffin. He is only two years old, and so beautiful that he attracted universal comment. He seemed to take no notice of the strange events passing around him, but crooned a little song that scarcely rose above a whisper with a peculiarly old look in his baby features. On the left were the six pall-bearers, with their white and black scarfs. They were Judge Daly, Mr. Kirkland, and Mr. Penniman, of New-York, Gen. Herriman, J. W. Brinkerhoff, and R. Brush, of Jamaica. Recorder HACKETT and his fair daughter sat at the head of the coffin, and Fathers FARRELLY and MALONE were between them and the pall-bearers. Father FARRELLY spoke a few words of address, in which he described his long acquaintance with JAMES HACKETT and his great admiration of his many virtues. Then the friends took a last long look at the face of the immortal dead, and it was hidden from them forever.

The procession to the grave in the Presbyterian Cemetery was not a lengthy one. There were some seven or eight carriages, containing the ladies who took part in the burial, and about a hundred gentlemen, arrived at the gate of the graveyard. Recorder HACKETT and his daughter led the way, followed by the widow, who was supported by Mr. FOULKE. Soon the whole party was grouped around the open grave, which already contained the bodies of Mr. HACKETT's father and mother. There was no ceremonial. The coffin was lowered, and the assistants seizing their spades began to shovel in the loose earth. Then all took off their hats and bowed their heads. Recorder HACKETT, whose face hitherto had been calm, though pale, started as the dull thud of the earth on the coffin fell upon his ears, and after a struggle for composure, he bowed his face and sobbed unrestrainedly. A few natural tears stole down the faces of the great actor's friends as they watched the filling of the grave, and then they quietly turned away, and went home with the weight of a great sorrow on them.

A Suit for Malicious Prosecution—Damages Laid at $100,000.

Mr. HENRY A. RICHARDSON, bookseller, of this City, has brought an action against the firm of VIRTUE & YORSTON, No. 12 Dey-street, for malicious prosecution. The damages demanded are $100,000. Mr. RICHARDSON claims that when acting as agent for the firm in Providence, R. I., in 1867, he was, on their application, arrested by Capt. ..., Chief of Police, on a charge of alleged defalcation. He was released upon this charge, and the defendants in the present suit brought a civil action against him for $16,000. He was thrown into jail upon this suit, not being able to raise the $16,000 bail required, when arrested upon an order granted by the Supreme Court. He was imprisoned for five months in the common jail, forced to associate with criminals and to suffer the hardships of this Providence prison, whose horrors, after ventilation in the daily Press, induced the Government of Rhode Island to abolish the system of imprisonment for debt. A cross suit being instituted by Mr. RICHARDSON after his release from prison, he recovered the whole amount of money and securities which had been held by VIRTUE & YORSTON, by decisions in several suits they had brought against him. A criminal proceeding for embezzlement, which had been brought against RICHARDSON, was also discontinued. An order of arrest was served upon Mr. YORSTON yesterday, and, not producing bail, he was taken to Ludlow-street Jail.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Children's Aid Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following:

From M. L. M., $10; G. H. Griffin, $10; "Baxter," $10; R. Brothers, $1; Friend in Washington, $10; V., $5 00; A. W., $20; E. D., $5; A. D., $2; M. S., $5; J. T. Parsons, $12 50; Annie Andrews, $1; total, $101 10.

We wish we could convey to those friends our most cordial thanks for their very kind and timely remembrance of the poor children whom we are trying to help.

Yours with respect,
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
No. 19 East Fourth-street.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871.

Grant and the Colored People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been somewhat prominent in politics, I calculate on being a target for misrepresentation, and, may I not add, enmity. My attention has been called to a communication in the New-York *World*, wherein it is stated that I "am to head the raid against GRANT." This is false. I am not privy to any such raid. I do not believe there is any such combination as intimated existing, or in the mind of the colored people. I learn of dissatisfaction in the South, but I am confident that there, as well as in the North, the colored people stand ready to warmly support GRANT in 1872.

In the matter of recognizing and respecting the rights of all men, without regard to color, we have not had GRANT's equal in the Presidential chair. I take exception to certain acts, but they do not call for opposition to his reelection. I am for him for his worth, in preference to all other talked-of candidates who can be elected.

As to Senator SUMNER's Civil Rights bill, of course I am for it, as is every intelligent colored man. As to amnesty, I affirm that those who maliciously and unjustly rebel against a generous nation should be punished; ... if repentant, they should ask for forgiveness. But I am ready to be generous; I am willing to favor amnesty as proposed in the bill before Congress. But should there not, as before it, accompany it, justice to the colored man, who has never been other than loyal? Justice would be secured to him; he is outraged and denied the public school, the public inn, the public cars are closed to him, or he is invidiously proscribed ... to enjoy their advantages.

GEORGE T. DOWNING.

A Brother to the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In union there is strength, and good men have combined in various forms of associated effort, that with greater economy and efficiency they might accomplish what no one could hope to do singly and alone. And yet no society proposes to relieve any man of his individual responsibility, and as to the duties of charity, no man can properly throw them off upon an organization, without serious loss to himself and injury to the cause of the poor. And hence our infallible guide, the Holy Scriptures, we are admonished in many places to "consider" the poor, and to "visit" the fatherless; to "search out" the needy, to act as a "brother" to those in distress.

Any one can easily see what a salutary corrective to pride, and selfishness, and love of ease would be gained by that man who will attentively consider the condition of the poor, and, putting himself in their place, wisely adapt his efforts to their special needs.

Just now a gentleman called at our office for the purpose of being put in communication with two or three deserving poor families whom he might have the privilege of looking after. And are there not many others who have been favored by Providence who would be glad of an opportunity to act a brother's part to some worthy family, who might thereby be saved from sinking beneath the burden of misfortune and want? At any of the City Mission chapels or by day at the City missionaries applications may be addressed by the benevolent who desire information as to wants and means of assistance. And specific contributions for particular cases may be forwarded to the general office, No. 30 Bible House.

L. S. J.

The Case of Callender, the Bank Examiner—He to Put Upon his Defense.

Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday afternoon delivered the following decision in the case of CALLENDER, the Bank Examiner:

"The defendant's counsel moves for dismissal of the complaint and for the discharge of his client on the testimony for the prosecution, as he contends that there is no, or at least insufficient, evidence to hold him for trial. The Commissioner is of the opinion, upon the facts presented, that the examination made by defendant of the condition of the Ocean National Bank on the third and fourth days of October, 1871, although made at the request of one of the Directors of the Bank, was an official act of the defendant, for the reason that the Controller of the Currency recognized it as such, and directed the said bank $100, to be paid the defendant for such service. No other report has been presented, and if the defendant pleads that he has not made a report contemplated by the statute, then it is for him to show why he has not made such a report, and give an explanation of the fact that he was paid by the bank, by order of the Controller, for something which is not considered official. The Department made the following certificate:

Examined these 3d and 4th days of October, and found correct as herewith checked. A most gratifying and satisfactory progress evident in all branches. Entire harmony and earnest work on the part of all concerned will make the institution a grand success, and thus place it among our soundest institutions.

CHARLES CALLENDER, Examiner.

Now, what has the Controller to do with it, if it was an unofficial act, made as a favor to the bank? Counsel for the defendant argued that there is no evidence attacking the truth or correctness of said certificate, provided the Commissioner held it to be an official report. There is testimony that defendant secured a loan of $78,000 from the bank upon checks drawn by him on banks in which he had no funds, two of which checks, upon the evidence, were counted as cash assets by him in his examination of the 3d and 4th of October, although he had deposited certain securities as collaterals of doubtful market value, and which, in fact, in the language of the President, 'have no general market value.' These were counted by him as cash, when, it strikes me, they should have been denominated 'loans.' There is no evidence that he examined the other securities of the bank, but merely took the statement as made up by the book-keeper, and certified to its correctness. The law contemplates a more careful scrutiny into the condition and securities of the bank than a book statement makes, and until some explanation is given of his personal transactions with the Ocean Bank, the mode of his examination into its affairs as an officer of the Government, and the reasons for receiving such a large loan under such circumstances, which, upon the testimony of the President of the bank, is not unusual or customary, the Commissioner has a right to presume that he not only carelessly and negligently performed his duty, but is justified in believing that his decision was improperly and illegally influenced in the discharge of his duty. The motion is denied, and the defendant must be put upon his defense."

Statistics of the Week.

Sixteen hundred and twenty-nine persons were arrested by the Police during the past week.

There were twenty-seven fires during the week ending at noon yesterday, with an estimated loss of $80,850 and an insurance of $49,... Of these disasters nine were caused by carelessness, five by kerosene or liquid gas, two by spontaneous combustion, three supposed to have been incendiary, and the others were accidental.

The vital statistics of the past week show forty-one still-births, six births, 137 marriages and 482 deaths, the latter being an increase of twenty over the mortality of the previous week.

Quarantine Abuses.

SOLON HUMPHREYS, Chairman, and CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Secretary, of the Joint Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, the Shipowners' Association, and the Vessel-owners' and Captains' Co-operative Association, appointed for the purpose of considering the burdens imposed upon the commerce of this port by Quarantine and other officials, have addressed a letter to Gov. HOFFMAN, requesting him to call attention to the alleged grievances in his message, and that these subjects be made a matter of special recommendation to the Legislature at the approaching session.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 31, 1871.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent victory upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public reposes in it. [illegible] of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal interests. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unflinching energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-Weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
[illegible] 2
[illegible] 3
[illegible], two copies, one year 5
[illegible] copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) .... [illegible]
[illegible] .... [illegible]
[illegible], five copies, one year .... [illegible]
[illegible], ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) .... [illegible]
[illegible], twenty copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) .... [illegible]
[illegible], fifty copies, one year .... [illegible]
[illegible] EDITION, per annum, postage extra .... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to [illegible] at the lowest club rates.
[illegible] either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
[illegible] may be made to clubs at club rates.
[illegible] prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,238 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

What a touching picture of domestic felicity is presented in Mr. RICHARD M. TWEED's examination as to his fitness to go on his father's bail bond! Up to August last this estimable young man had been a mere clerk in the employment of the New-York Printing Company, and lived upon his expectations mainly. In the course of a short four months he has become a millionaire—owner in his own right of property valued at [illegible]. All this, be it noted, was the pure offering of disinterested paternal attachment. The deeds for one million's worth of property are drawn in "consideration of love and affection, and $1." The other half million was given nominally for a more substantial consideration, but on Christmas day the fond and indulgent father discharged this also, and quite took away the breath of TWEED, JR., by the magnificence of the gift. Perhaps the most delightful feature of the transaction is that it gave rise to no family jealousies. His brother WILLIAM made no objection to RICHARD M. being so richly dowered with the paternal goods. In fact, RICHARD's sudden elevation to the position of a rich man seems to have been viewed with unqualified satisfaction by this harmonious household, and King Lear's unhappy experience is entirely reversed in the case of TWEED. He has even been able to make his son a present of the house he lives in, without the slightest fear of being turned out, and finds the lucky RICHARD actuated by the utmost filial anxiety to keep him out of jail. It is a pity that there should be considerable danger of spoiling this little family romance when the City of New-York claims its own.

Another $94,000 for armory repairs passed by the Board of Supervisors! What an unaccountable tendency to dry-rot these places must have to need so unconscionable an amount of repairs. Between the beginning of [illegible] and October, 1871, there were some [illegible] spent upon them. Reliable witnesses did say that this represented only [illegible] of actual work, i. e., twelve dollars out of every thirteen were stolen. Can it be possible that, in like proportion, this latest $94,000 represents only [illegible] of work? We don't expect that HALL will trouble himself with any such irrelevant inquiries, but we have an idea that Controller GREEN will not be found quite so accommodating to the promoters of armory jobs as his predecessor, CONNOLLY.

The Police force will get no pay this month, for the same reason that the Children's Aid Society found it impossible to obtain the money voted for them by the Legislature. The Ring stole the money which was appropriated to pay the Police, and the balance standing at the credit of the Commissioners is exactly four hundred thousand dollars short of what it ought to be. This is one other consequence of HALL's "aversion to figures" and CONNOLLY's aversion to publicity. When the Ring leaders had no hesitation in taking Police funds to help them with the Court-house or the armories, it is hardly to be wondered at that the Park Commissioners should have taken the money meant for street improvements to build their "much admired" sheepfold, and otherwise add to their famous "improvements" on Central Park.

The Aspect in Europe.

It is seldom that Europe has commenced a year with a less clouded horizon. So much so that it is impossible to presage with any degree of accuracy from what point the war breeze is likely next to blow. Even the chronic snarl between St. Petersburg and the Porte seems to have been abandoned, while there really exists no well-grounded apprehension for any breach in the friendly relations subsisting between Prussia and Russia, notwithstanding the many rumors of jealousy and ill-feeling. If dissension and difficulty threaten various countries, the evils come from within their own limits.

France must be regarded as merely in a transition state. Her present Government being altogether dependent upon the life of an aged man, and the bulk of her people being content with the present Administration pro tem., simply because it seems to promise them some breathing time to recruit their depleted resources. The condition of Spain, if less unsatisfactory than that of France, is certainly not calculated to inspire confidence. The same monster evil, the absence of a strong, honest Government, which has retarded her progress for so many years, and obstructed the development of unsurpassed resources, is likely to continue so to do. Her neighbor, Portugal, sinks annually deeper in a slough of despondent insignificance. Austria is still the scene of dissensions which have become chronic, and which the highest order of statesmanship finds it impossible to allay. So long as Hungary and the Archduchy of Austria are content to be friendly, they can, no doubt, present a very formidable bulwark to Bohemian discontent, but their difficulty will be her opportunity, and there does not seem to be the least prospect of this grievous source of weakness abating. Next to victorious North Germany, no nation has more reason to survey with satisfaction the events of the past year, regarded from both a moral and material point of view, than Italy. In her annals, 1871 must ever be famous. The dreams of CAVOUR have been realized. Rome is the capital of the Kingdom of Italy, and faith in a grand enterprise has, practically speaking, removed a mountain. So far as can be seen at present, England has no cause to fear being involved with any foreign Power. Germany is not aggressive, and has within only a few weeks distinctly stated her intention to remain a second-class naval Power. Her internal troubles are not, we think, of a character to raise alarm. Changes will continue to take place, but they will be slow and steady, and undoubtedly the personal troubles of the royal family have gone far to retard the violent expression of opinions against the system which it represents.

Thus surveying the aspect of European affairs, there would seem to be little cause to fear that the maps of 1872 will present much difference to those of the present year, as regards the boundaries of territory or the site of battles. But experience teaches the political student not to count too much on the duration of a clear political horizon. It was on the 30th of June, 1870, that the statesman with the light heart, M. EMILE OLLIVIER, announced that peace was more secure than ever; and about the same date Lord GRANVILLE, on succeeding to the seals of the Foreign Office, was told by the permanent Under Secretary of that Department—a great authority—that he never knew the aspect of European affairs more calm. But, notwithstanding the blood-stained battle-fields of 1870, we cannot but think that the aversion to war has steadily increased among mankind, and that the resort to arms will continue more and more to be viewed with horror. We rest assured that the peaceful settlement of questions so long threatening a terrible outbreak between ourselves and Great Britain, will have a great moral influence on the solution of future difficulties between nations.

How Police Justices are Made.

The trial which will be resumed on Tuesday before Judge BRADY, in the quo warranto suit of HENRY MURRAY against JAMES G. COULTER, promises some interesting developments with regard to the manner in which Tammany has been in the habit of supplying our criminal Courts with Police Justices. At the election of 1869 COULTER was the Ring candidate for Justice of the Seventh District, while Mr. MURRAY was the candidate of the more respectable portion of the Democracy of that District. There is very little doubt from the evidence already given, that Mr. MURRAY was elected by a handsome majority; indeed his election was conceded the next day by COULTER himself; but in this case, as in many others where Ring candidates were defeated, it was found to be one thing to get elected and quite another thing to be able to get possession of the office. The trick of "counting out" the successful candidate has long been practiced by the Tammany politicians, but it is rare that the details of the process have been brought out in a Court of law. This is the first time, we believe, that one of the parties to the fraud has ever come forward and frankly told the public how it was done. If Mr. RICHARD HAMLIN's testimony is true, Police-Justice COULTER should be promptly indicted by a Grand Jury instead of being permitted longer to administer justice from a Criminal Court Bench. The following is an extract from HAMLIN's testimony:

"At the charter election of 1869 I was one of the canvassers of the First District of the Twenty-second Ward; Mr. GEDNEY was my associate; COULTER received 223 votes, and MURRAY 237; the returns were made and sealed, and I had them in my possession; I saw Mr. COULTER the morning after the election; he told me MURRAY was elected; he asked me to call for GEDNEY, and for both of us to meet him at the vestibule of the City Hall; I went to get GEDNEY, and then went down there, and then we went over to Lovejoy's Hotel; there were COULTER, GEDNEY, VAN BRUNT, MCCABE, BRISER, and myself; COULTER suggested our going there; we went first into the little room back of the office, and remained from three to five minutes while a room was being prepared up stairs, and when it was ready we went up; I had left one of the three returns at COULTER's house that morning; I had the other two. Q.—What was done after you got up stairs? A.—COULTER tore open the returns I had left for him, and we there made out two sets of returns; VAN BRUNT and MCCABE participated merely as spectators, and gave suggestions what to do; the returns we made differed from the former returns. Q.—What was done with the old returns? A.—They were burned up in the grate fire at Lovejoy's Hotel at that time. Q.—Who burned them? A.—They were taken off the table and thrown into the fire; I disremember now by whom; I saw them burn though. Q.—Now, as to what offices were the returns different? A.—For the offices of Police Justice and Civil Justice. Q.—Who directed what changes were to be made. A.—COULTER gave some directions and VAN BRUNT some. Q.—What directions were given? A.—When we first went over there the intention was to alter the original returns, but after the consultation among themselves they agreed that it was best to make out new returns altogether and not alter any. Q.—What were the changes made in the returns? A.—For Police Justice there were twenty-five votes added to Mr. COULTER, and nine each taken off from MASTERTON and BUCKHORN, and I think the rest added were from the scattering. Q.—What alterations were made in the other returns? A.—They were for Civil Justice; I don't remember what they were. Q.—Were any persons present at any time besides those mentioned? A.—Yes, Sir, two; MOLONEY and another gentleman; they didn't come together; the gentleman, whose name I don't know, came first; he said he came from the Police Headquarters; he had no uniform on; the whole eight didn't remain all the time; COULTER went away part of the time; Mr. GEDNEY didn't remain all the while, but Mr. BRISER did; GEDNEY and I signed the returns after they were completed; Mr. MOLONEY fetched the new blanks. Q.—Did I understand you that COULTER tore open the returns? A.—Yes, sir, and put them down on a small table in the room; he didn't say anything particularly; I took hold of them, and they told me what to do; Mr. COULTER did not tell me what business he had with us until we got over there, though we understood it pretty well; after we got there he told us he lacked so many votes of an election: I can't remember any more of the conversation; they asked for the returns of the First District; he picked up eight or ten off the bundle on the bed, picked out the First District and put them on the bed; I took them up, and FRANK MCCABE directed how many votes were to be put in: I don't remember his exact words."

Whether Mr. MURRAY shall succeed in obtaining the office of which he has been deprived for two years by this bare-faced fraud, is a matter of small moment compared with the importance of these revelations to the community that has been so long robbed of its rights by the pot-house politicians acting in the interest of Tammany Hall. The trial of the case comes on at a very opportune moment, and affords still further and conclusive proof of the urgent necessity for the most stringent laws to prevent frauds at elections. The enactment of such laws will be among the first and most imperative duties of the coming Legislature. It will also be the duty of the Legislature, and we understand it is the intention of the Reform members from this City to reorganize the whole system of Police and Civil Justices' Courts in New-York. At present there are nine Police and nine Civil Justices, whose average attendance in Court is less than three hours per day, and a majority of whom are utterly incompetent, from their ignorance of law, for the positions they occupy. It is proposed to reduce the number to fourteen, divided into seven districts, with two Justices in each district, who may hold both civil and criminal Courts; to require all candidates to be a member of the Bar in good standing, and to make it incumbent on one or the other of the Justices in each district to hold Court every day in the week. At present the people having business before the Courts are delayed and put to great inconvenience from the laziness, inattention and gross neglect of their duties of some of the Justices, both in the Police and Civil Courts. There is also an almost total disregard of the law which requires fines and other emoluments of these Courts to be returned to the City Treasury. In addition to the exorbitant salaries paid the Justices—equal in amount to that of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—they are in the habit, in many cases, of appropriating to themselves an equal or greater amount in the shape of fines paid into the Court, which the law declares shall be turned over to the City Treasury. The Bar Association is said to be investigating this matter, together with other abuses connected with the administration of justice in this City, and will present a memorial to the Legislature, recommending such reforms as experience has shown to be necessary. A pure and able Judiciary, and an effective Election law, will do more than all else to rectify the abuses of our Municipal Government, and the recommendations of a body like the Bar Association will be entitled to great weight with the Reform members of the Legislature.

Certain "Frauds."

There is a slang term, and like most slang it is very expressive, which is used to designate a person who assumes to be what he is not, or who enjoys a position and consideration to which he is not fairly entitled. It is customary in colloquial speech to call such a person a "Fraud." To justify the application of this title to him, it is not necessary for a man to actually defraud the revenue, or make a fraudulent assignment of his goods, or do any other act coming within the range of the Courts. Our Fraud is pretty sure to avoid the commission of such breaches of the law, and is, indeed, a highly respectable member of society, and very likely of the church. He earns his designation by using his reputable connections, and the good character with which he is generally accredited, to bolster himself up in the sinister enterprises he may undertake, and always has them ready as a sort of protection against attack; they are the iron-plated wall of the fort. There are certain physical endowments also which are of decided advantage to the Fraud. A benevolent countenance is of great assistance; a portly figure is not to be despised, and a solemn voice is an effective aid. But without further characterization of the Fraud in general, we will instance some of the tribe as the best illustration of the application of the term.

If we were to invert DIOGENES' function, and hunt around for a typical Fraud, we should be sure to select that eminent philanthropist, NATHANIEL SANDS. Here is a man who has all the requirements of person, figure, speech, and countenance, career and position, to make up a thoroughly successful Fraud. Could anything be finer than the method by which he wormed himself into the confidence of the benevolent PETER COOPER, making that simple old man believe that he was disinterestedly serving the cause of reform, while he was only paving the way for his own entry into the bosom of Tammany? That, also, was a masterly stroke of his by which he pocketed the seventy-five thousand dollars. We are sure we must give him the credit of suggesting, at least, the purport of the note of CONNOLLY to him with reference to the negotiation of the City loan. That allusion to SANDS' familiarity with the great financial centres of Europe was exceedingly neat, and disclosed immediately to whomsoever knew the recipient that the hand of a Fraud had been engaged at work upon it; for—and here the point comes in—SANDS never was in Europe but for a very short time, and has no knowledge worth counting of either finance or financial centres. We cannot now stop to write it out, but the full history of this particular member of the genus we are illustrating, from boyhood up, would make the subject for a valuable biographical essay.

Mr. AUGUST BELMONT certainly deserves a place as an example of this tribe. His particular "lay" (to use another slang term of a different school) is "society," and, in spite of certain disadvantages, he has been quite successful in it. To be a "leader of society," one would naturally suppose, rare social tact, liberal culture, elegantly refined tastes, captivating personal presence, fine breeding, and a nice appreciation of the requirements and necessities of particular situations would all be essential. And yet, lacking all these, Mr. BELMONT somehow manages to hold this position among a certain sort of people possessing money and good clothes. Perhaps he has less success in the rôle of a man of valor and adventure, but what he has, with his other undoubted claims to the position, is enough to entitle him to a conspicuous niche in the gallery of Frauds.

Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MANIERRE could scarcely be left out of a collection of typical Frauds. It was not very many years ago that he was a small exchange broker under Barnum's Museum, quietly and modestly earning a frugal livelihood in that respectable line. During the Fremont campaign he emerged from his obscurity to become President of a Fremont club, first organized from members of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he was already more or less prominent. From that day to this, our namesake of FRANKLIN has drawn his sustenance pretty regularly from the public crib. He has rivaled Mr. WILLIAM WOOD in the difficult feat of serving both Tammany and the Republican Party; and has so artfully conducted the offices he was won from Tammany, as to excite discord whenever his Ring masters required it, in the City organizations of the party to which he assumes to belong and represent. He is even now prepared to present his unequaled claims to be continued in office by a reform Legislature, and probably expects that by some turn of affairs he will be enabled to keep on drawing a handsome support from the public Treasury. Although Mr. MANIERRE will go on trips in the Police-boat with charming blondes, he still keeps up his religious connection, which is a very clever thing for a Fraud to do.

But we have given sufficient examples to illustrate the class. We might easily have gone out of the contined limits of contemporary and local society to adduce them—in history, in fiction, in national politics, in religion. It has been enough for us to show that Chadband, Pecksniff, and Harold Skimpole all have their actual counterparts in many of those whom our slang of today calls Frauds.

A New-England Tragedy.

A man and woman, who lived together as man and wife, had lodgings at one of the many boarding-houses in Lynn. The pair were looked upon with some doubt in that quiet community, since, according to the statement of a correspondent, their own story was something of the Enoch Arden order, Enoch not having yet reappeared. He went to California some years ago, but "never wrote home after his claim began to pan out in any remunerative degree." The deserted wife in time came to think she would see her lord no more, and, ardently pursued by a lover, consented to a new marriage. A legal divorce was omitted "to save expense," and the real husband not appearing or being heard from, it was thought his substitute would never be disturbed. But the latter proved to be a brute. He ill-used the woman, and at last, within these few days, he stabbed her to death. We will spare our readers the frightful details, merely observing that the country Press of the neighborhood has gloated over them in a disgusting manner, and that the most delicately expressed account we have seen is one which states that the murderous scoundrel "knifed" his wretched victim with such ferocity "that the only wonder is that the Coroner found sufficient body left hanging together to warrant an inquest." A further notion of the heinousness of the deed, as felt by the local mind, is conveyed in the words of the landlady of the house where it was committed. This person, who is carefully reported by the papers, kept exclaiming: "I'd a give a hundred dollars not to had it happen!" It is explained that a hundred dollars is a very large sum in Lynn, and that this striking comment is to be accepted in proof of it.

After killing his victim in the manner hinted at, the murderer calmly put on his coat and sauntered out for a stroll. First, however, he washed his hands, which were covered with blood, and put his knife in his pocket for future use. But the noise of the struggle had alarmed the landlady, who by this time was screaming "murder" out of window at the top of her voice. Hence the assassin was met at the door by a number of people. Singular to say, the crowd parted respectfully and let the man pass on. They evidently apprehended, like *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*, that he was "cunning of fence," and so that they had better not stop him. Numbers bring courage, and having stalked through the town and into the adjacent fields, the man heard a great roar. He looked back, and perceived not far away two hundred men armed with guns, clubs, shoe-knives, lap-stones, whatever they could snatch up that might be used as a weapon. The ghastly sight in the house had filled them with rage and horror, and they were in hot pursuit. On this the assassin turned and fled. Over fields, through woods, across brooks, he tore on in headlong flight, and, dread of capture lending him wings, it seemed that he might distance his pursuers. They came relentlessly on, however, and by and by the fugitive was completely blown. On the top of a hill, with his back to a rock, he at last turned and stood at bay. And now followed a strange and almost incredible scene. The two hundred gathered cautiously around the man, hemming him in, but keeping at a respectful distance, and then paused. They were afraid to close, and the murderer instantly saw it. "Why don't you come on?" he inquired. But the crowd would not budge, and it actually looked for a space as if the man by a desperate charge might put all his enemies to flight.

At this critical juncture, the City Marshal and the Police arrived, and the former summoned the murderer to surrender. The answer was a volley of imprecations. The very fever of cowardice must have been in the air, for the Marshal and his aids now hesitated, just as much as the towns-people had done, to make the arrest. Clearly the situation was becoming more perplexing. If the constituted authorities would not, or could not, apprehend the criminal, who was to do so? A "prominent citizen" of Lynn undertook to settle this question. He repeated in sonorous tones the Marshal's demand for surrender. The other replied by a burst of contemptuous laughter. Thus provoked, the prominent citizen advanced with his fowling-piece, which was loaded with blank cartridge, discharged it within six feet of the man's face, and then ran away. He expected, we are advised, that the murderer would faint with terror. That imperturbable person took out a plug of tobacco instead, and calmly bit a piece off. The Police then held a consultation, "the upshot of which was that one of their number was detailed as a forlorn hope to make an assault upon the works of the terrible fellow, who had yielded neither to howls nor gunpowder, but stood calmly chewing tobacco not a rod from them, with his knife up his sleeve." The policeman did what he was told—made a rush for his man, and was speedily "tumbled over and undergoing a process of knifing similar to that suffered by the woman in the town." At that, and while the two men were writhing and struggling on the snow, the City Marshal, standing at a safe distance, began to empty his revolver on the pair. Sometimes he hit one, sometimes the other. When the shots were all gone, both lay still. The murderer was dead—shot through the brain—the policeman was thought to be dying, but, we believe, survives. It will be admitted that the dreadful and the absurd are not often interwoven in real life as they are in this woful history.

Jay Gould and the Speakership.

It will no doubt be interesting to our Legislators and the friends of Reform to know that the President of the Erie Railroad, JAY GOULD, has volunteered to aid in organizing the Senate and Assembly. His services will be appreciated by members who are "on the make." It is considerate of him to relieve our legislators of the trouble and annoyance attending the election of Speaker and Clerk. Mr. GOULD, from his familiarity with legislation, knows much better than verdant members the men best fitted for presiding officers and clerks. Our fresh Representatives might make a mistake and elect the wrong man for Speaker, which would be likely to subject the Erie Railroad Company and other parties to serious annoyance. Supposing, for instance, HENRY SMITH, Mr. TWOMBLY, Mr. STRAHAN or Mr. PRINCE should happen to be elected, Mr. GOULD would exclaim, "Hark! from the tombs we hear a doleful sound." Mr. GOULD knows the value of having a friend in the Speaker's chair. No one knows better his power to control legislation, and for this reason Mr. GOULD is taking a lively interest in his old friend, Mr. ALVORD. We are assured on the very best authority that he has formed an alliance with FENTON and the Canal Ring, and that he is to furnish the sinews of war to secure the nomination of that pure patriot who has served the canal robbers and the salt monopolists with such single ability at Albany for the last ten years. That this man, so connected with the most stupendous frauds of the age, should put himself forward to organize the Legislature, and seek to control it, is one of the most unpromising signs of the times. That he should associate himself with FENTON and the Canal Ring, is quite natural. What could be more disgraceful and infamous than to have this combination succeed? Will our legislators dare to carry out the behests of this notorious briber, JAY GOULD? We shall see.

Why so Costly?

A correspondent, referring to our remarks in Monday's issue, about the extravagant expenses of fire insurance companies, suggests that the single instance of extravagance adduced does injustice to a great many of the companies. While it is true enough that the cost of managing the office alluded to was forty per cent. in 1870, other companies, both here and elsewhere, are managed upon much more economical principles, and with a view to the interests of stockholders. In fact, the only other American company (the Ætna of Hartford) whose business is of sufficient magnitude to justify a comparison, carried on fifty per cent. more business, and at a ratio of expense less by fifteen per cent. than the New-York company referred to.

In no better way can the point we made be illustrated than by putting side by side certain authentic figures relating to matters vitally interesting to stockholders. And that the law of average (that great idol of underwriters) may be respected, we will group together the experiences of the past ten years, as reported by both the Hartford and the New-York companies:

1860-1870.	Hartford Co.	New-York Co.
Premiums	$26,644,[illegible]	$18,[illegible]
Cash dividends	4,477,407	1,[illegible]
Stock dividends	1,500,000	800,000
Office expenses	2,488,126	2,711,[illegible]

Here we have the fact that the New-York Company has for the past ten years paid out for office expenses 14.68 per cent. of the premiums received, while the Hartford Company has done a much larger business at an average of 9.36 per cent. for office expenses. But where, in one case, the Company's two officers are satisfied with salaries aggregating only $17,500, and in the other, the six officers have at their head a President who alone receives $25,000 a year, it is easy to see why the Hartford Company makes and saves money and the other does not. Without pushing the parallel further just now, it may be well to state that the official figures show, also, that the New-York Company, during the ten years, returned in cash dividends to its stockholders $206,063 less than had been actually earned in interest on its assets, and the Hartford Company paid its stockholders $1,550,547 more than the investments had earned. It is in consideration of these facts, which stockholders need to look at, that we made our call upon the Insurance Department for such a subdivision of its questions as shall elicit valuable information. Let investors know just where their money goes, and how, and to whom.

New-Year Calls.

With a large class of our people New-Year's Day is a more important social festival than Christmas. Many of our religious denominations by no means regard the latter day, in its religious aspect, with the veneration accorded to it in the older rituals. Thus, even as a secular holiday, it loses much of its peculiar heartiness and savor. Take away the mistletoe and the holly and the evergreens, as well as the tender traditions that give these garnitures their joyful significance, and there remains little of the charm which endears Christmas, as no other holiday, to so large a portion of the Christian world. But the first day of the year, with us in New-York at least, has attractions of its own, none the less potent for appealing to wider if less noble sympathies. The custom of New-Year calls, if not confined to New-York, has been more generally and generously observed here than elsewhere, and to young people, at any rate, invests the day with unusual importance.

Year by year we are told that the custom of New-Year's calls is going out of vogue, and every year sees the prediction falsified. To be sure there is a growing tendency toward the French practice of sending cards through the post. This plan certainly has its conveniences, especially to bachelors who are beginning to yield painfully to a consciousness of middle age. But all such defections are speedily supplied from a rising and more enthusiastic generation, and the ladies find no perceptible diminution in the ranks of their callers. Indeed, the custom has too many attractions—in some respects uses—to be speedily abandoned. It gives us a taste of those pleasant morning receptions so popular in Europe, but whose enjoyment in a community like ours, so barren of leisure, is necessarily confined to a very few. To many busy men, it offers almost their only opportunity through the year for discharging social obligations and renewing cherished acquaintances. And the ladies finally rejoice in the chance it gives them of displaying their most elaborate triumphs of costume to the best advantage and the greatest number of admirers. So powerfully recommended, New-Year's calling is not likely to fall into disrepute. Now that its one objectionable feature—the vulgar and demoralizing habit of pressing wines and liquors on callers—is so universally given over, there is little to find fault with in a practice so essentially kindly and hospitable. Of course, silly young men and women will push it to excess, in the hope of being celebrated in the *Snob's Own Record* as having received or paid a fabulous number of these social attentions. But well-bred and sensible people will know how to make of the day a source of present enjoyment and pleasant recollection.

Division of Michigan.

The people of the northern portion of Michigan are again discussing the question of separating the Northern Peninsula from the State, and organizing under a territorial form of government, with a view to their ultimate admission into the Union as the State of Superior. The Menomonee *Herald* has an article on the subject, one paragraph of which is as follows: "There is no more fitness in the Upper Peninsula belonging to the State of Michigan than there would be in its being attached to Missouri or Iowa. We have nothing in common, and as far as contiguity of territory is concerned, we can get to Montana as easily as to the Lower Peninsula. We are not considered a part of the State except when taxes are to be collected. When it comes to a question of passing laws for our benefit we are always treated as a dependent province, and not as a part of the State. It is time such a state of things was at an end."

The *Herald* recommends that the people this Winter petition Congress to form a Territorial Government for them, that when the question is brought before the next Legislature, asking for a separation, it may not be said that the question has not been before their constituents.

A Convention of "Earnest" Democrats in Pittsburg.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, Dec. 27.

A circular embodying a call for a meeting of "earnest" Democrats in Pittsburg on the 8th of January has been issued from Philadelphia, bearing the signatures of RICHARD VAUX, WILLIAM H. WHITE, JOSEPH REX, M. B. LEONARD, JOHN M. HUTCHINSON and others. The circular assumes that the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania, "in its present condition, demands unselfish and earnest and united effort to make it harmonious and powerful and successful." It alludes to the fact that Democratic voters have lost confidence in the managers of the party, and suggests that the remedy for this is in the hands of the party, and winds up: "If you agree in these views, are willing to aid in reaffirming the foundation principles of the Democracy, and reasserting the cardinal doctrines and securing the proper means to re-establish the Democratic Party on the basis on which it rested when it was victorious, you are earnestly requested to meet, for deliberation, some Democrats of like views at Pittsburg, on the anniversary of JACKSON's victory, Jan. 8, 1872."

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

JULIUS CÆSAR AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The massive and conscientious production of "Julius Cæsar," at Booth's Theatre, has been the dramatic event of the week, and, indeed, so far, of the season. Our columns of Tuesday contained some account of the first performance of the tragedy on the night preceding. Since then the representation, good as it originally was, has been bettered, and seldom have dramatic entertainments been more worthy of intelligent attention than "Julius Cæsar" at this house now is. This is intended to apply to the work as a whole. The impersonation of the chief characters is more smooth and assured than at first; and Mr. BOOTH, in particular, having shaken off the nervousness of the opening night, when his high repute as manager was involved, apart from his position as actor, now appears to much finer advantage. We do not think *Brutus* well adapted to his powers, and on this point are unable to modify the opinions expressed on Tuesday; but the performance has certainly been much improved upon the initial essay. Mr. BARRETT has made a decided impression as *Cassius*—done more for his metropolitan standing by it, in a word, than by any other part he has acted; and Mr. BANGS has availed himself with ambitious energy of the splendid chance afforded him by *Marc Antony*. The acting of the tragedy, then, if not in every respect on a level with its mounting, is usually meritorious and sometimes excellent; and this becomes higher praise for the performers than it seems when we remember that the setting of "Julius Cæsar" at Booth's Theatre is really almost a miracle of decorative art.

We observe that criticism on Mr. BOOTH's unfitness for *Brutus* is deprecated in some quarters on the erroneous ground that such criticism is leveled at Mr. BOOTH's physical deficiencies. This is nonsense, and very weak nonsense at that. The objection noted has other, and far different, foundation. An actor might conceivably realize *Brutus* to us if he were only three feet high. Mr. GARRICK and Mr. EDMUND KEAN managed to satisfy exacting audiences in parts wherein their diminutive size, serious drawback as it was, became totally forgotten in the perfection of their acting. The trouble about Mr. BOOTH is, that he does not make us forget such a drawback. His *Brutus* lacks stateliness, lacks elegance and lacks grace. It has nothing of the grandeur of mien proper to the character. Undoubtedly looks in such a part go a great way. If an actor can look *Brutus* as well as the elder VANDENHOFF, or Mr. FORREST or Mr. TOM HAMBLIN, it helps the illusion very much. Yet the informing soul within is more important still; and if that soul can triumph over bodily obstacles, as KEAN did in *Othello*, there is a higher credit and satisfaction for an obvious contrasting cause. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT plays *Brutus* remarkably well in a certain way; but he does not realize the Roman—he makes him too plebeian. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH is impressive at times in the part, but he fails to catch its highest and most distinctive inspiration. What was BRUTUS? Not a Wall-street broker, not a stooping scholar, not a creature of modern civilization in any sense, but a splendid old Roman; trained among all that was most beautiful in art, versed in all manly exercises, patrician, though advocate of freedom. The constant study of the human figure in statuary, the noblest product of the skill of man, wrought, as we know, and if we did not know might logically divine, effects the suggestion of which should not be missing in any classical play. To omit them, to fail to grasp the idea of their propriety, is to blunder egregiously, and perhaps, as in this instance, to evolve infectious commonplace. Mr. FORREST, whatever his faults, always showed knowledge and imagination here. When he walked down the stage in *Virginius* or in *Damon*, he filled the house with a certain impression of appropriate grandeur before he opened his lips. Not because he is a big man, but because of the elevated propriety of his carriage. These men of antiquity, with their countless statues, their practical worship of the body, their unceasing physical efforts, their open-air life, their flowing garments, their exalted conception of personal and national dignity, must infallibly have carried themselves in a manner suggestive of all these things—in a manner different from the manner of today; and this is what Mr. BOOTH does not do. The pensive gravity which he substitutes for dignity and his air of introspection and hesitancy, belong to the closet rather than to the forum or the battle-field. Mr. BOOTH, Sr., his father, was accused of lacking dignity, and sometimes truly; but, as those who remember his *Lear* can vouch, not always. A magnificent illustration of his power to rise to grandeur—emphasized by the simulated boorish folly that preceding—was given by him in acting another *Brutus*. None who ever heard it can forget, in HOWARD PAYNE's tragedy, the effect of Mr. BOOTH's delivery of the following passage to *Titus*—which is quoted from memory, but we believe accurately:

"Wert thou my son, ye Gods!
Thou wouldst pluck off this sycophantic robe,
Tuck up thy tunic, trim thy curl'd locks,
To the short warrior cut, vault on thy steed,
And, rushing through the streets of Rome, wouldst shout
For Liberty!"

There was no lack of dignity here, nor of electrical energy either. Mr. BOOTH, however, was a shorter man than his son, and, at least at the time we write of, had nothing like the son's personal advantages otherwise. Hence, the notion of confounding criticism on other deficiencies with animadversion on physical matters, or assuming that one means the other, is irrational and untenable. But, apart from general principles, particular texts affirm the ideas suggested. The words of extraordinary self-laudation put by SHAKESPEARE into the mouths of almost all his principal Roman heroes show the poet's appreciation of the atmosphere of exaltation, so to speak, that surrounded them. Even in "Julius Cæsar" the chief persons boast like red Indians. Witness *Cæsar's* own speech to *Calphurnia*:

"Danger knows full well
That Cæsar is more terrible than he.
We were two lions, littered in one day,
And I the elder and more terrible."

See also the vaunts of *Cassius* as to his military superiority over *Brutus*, and the latter's own reproof to *Octavius Cæsar*:

Octavius—I was not born to die on Brutus' sword.
Bru.—Oh, if thou wert the noblest of thy strain,
Young man, thou couldst not die more honorable."

We would maintain, in general, that those men in histrionic depiction should be endowed, above all things, with loftiness of bearing, ease of gesture and supreme self-possession. When these are wanting, the Roman heroes are not before us, and by no effort of imagination can we suppose them to be. To sum up, the actor and the critic have alike to study not the proper adjuncts alone, so as to get the Capitol right, the toga right, the statues right, the S. P. Q. R. on the banners right, but the influence of these adjuncts, among other things, on the human beings who lived among them and are to be represented. When these things do not correspond as they should do we do not get the impressive effect of high histrionic art, but the anomalous effect of a masquerade, where the dresses tell one story and the manners of the wearers another.

It is difficult to form a rational judgment of acting without some knowledge of, and reference to, the surroundings of the imaginary scene. How are we to give a trustworthy opinion of an artist like Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, for instance, if we have no acquaintance whatever with the society in which most of the characters he represents are placed? There are plenty of people, doubtless, who would rather see *Sir Charles Coldstream* or *Mr. Affable Hawk* depicted as bandit-like young men, with raven curls, hoarse voices and captivating ignorance of the usages of society, than as the individuals Mr. MATHEWS in fact makes them. *Chacun à son goût.* Only when we deal with questions of art we must attempt, at least, to apply correct principles. So, too, with Mr. FECHTER, an exceptional artist, whose acting has sometimes been handled and condemned by observers without the slightest conception of the propriety of applying the standards indicated. We have no right, and no one has a right, to take an artist and measure him by false canons, to gauge him by a limited experience of life and manners, instead of by tests of the broadest and most comprehensive

character, and then say he is defective because we are ignorant. For to do so is precisely to encourage that "which is from the purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first and now, was and is "to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature.""

Where all else excellent about a stage, so almost literally perfect in its way as at Booth's Theatre, it is a pity there should be even slight defect; and having said our say on non-mechanical themes, we have a word to urge against the drop-curtain. It is a good thing to show you have height enough above a proscenium to take up your drop bodily without a roller; but it is a better thing to avoid spoiling your climaxes by an insufferable noise. The effect of the close of every act in "Julius Cæsar" is impaired by this, and the old-fashioned roller, if this crashing attrition of the draperies cannot be obviated, would be decidedly preferable.

Musical.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No incident of note occurred at the Academy of Music, or at Steinway Hall, during the week just ended. Miss Nilsson was heard in familiar operas, (yesterday's representation of "Mignon" being enjoyed by an audience that filled every seat and covered every foot of standing-room,) and the concert-room was closed. This week the single opportunity of attending a musical performance will be offered on Wednesday evening, when "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be recited on the occasion of the last appearance of Mr. Strakosch's artists in this City. On the evenings of Jan. 8, 9, 10 and 11, and on the afternoon of Jan. 13, Steinway Hall can be visited with pleasure and profit. On the dates above-mentioned, Mr. Theodore Thomas' orchestra will give five symphony concerts. This announcement implies that music of the highest order, interpreted to perfection, will be then executed. The programmes, which we have not room to print, are full of promise, and the talent and experience of the musicians are known. We could name no entertainments which, after so protracted and successful a series of opera nights as that now nearing its close, would be equally likely to attract and satisfy audiences whose demands for excellence continually increase in proportion to the liberality and boldness of Metropolitan impresarios.

Home Notes.

The announcements in relation to the movements of Mr. Strakosch's artists, led by Miss Nilsson, make known that they will be heard in Pittsburg on Jan. 5 and Jan. 6; in Cincinnati during the week commencing on Jan. 8; in St. Louis during the week commencing on Jan. 15, and in Louisville during the week commencing on Jan. 22....Mme. Parepa-Rosa and her associates sang in Buffalo and in Rochester last week. They will be heard in Syracuse on Jan. 1 and 2; in Utica on Jan. 3; in Albany on Jan. 4 and 5, and in Plainfield on Jan. 6. Then they will commence a three weeks' engagement in Boston....Friday, a season of German opera was commenced at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, Herr Wachtel, Mme. Lichtmay and Mlle. Canissa heading the company....The Hartford people expended during the last twelvemonth $64,511 on amusements....Mme. Janauschek acts at the Capitol Theatre, in Albany, this week....The Boston *Advertiser* acquaints us with the fact that "Mr. Sothern and *Lord Dundreary* keep the audiences at the Boston Theatre in a steady ripple of *anerithmon gelasma*"....Mr. Chanfrau was, last week, at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore....Mlle. Morlacchi danced last week at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mr. Forrest acted last week in Kansas City, Mo....Mr. Charles Mathews was, last week, in Indianapolis....The "Lady Orchestra," numbering eleven, played in Chicago on Thursday....Miss Maggie Mitchell is to act this week in Louisville....The Wyndham Comedy Company performed last week in Louisville....Miss Lotta was last week in Cincinnati....The moral of the anecdote appended, clipped from a St. Louis paper, occasionally has an application in this City. "The last time Mr. Jefferson was in St. Louis," runs the story, "Judge Joseph Gillespie was prevailed upon to go and see 'Rip Van Winkle.' This was the first play the Judge had ever witnessed. When asked what he thought about it, he replied: 'Hem! hem! confounded ridiculous. The idea of a poor Dutch woman over the wash-tub with diamond rings on her fingers.' The Judge will eschew the drama."....The stage of the Boston Museum had a narrow escape from fire Monday. During the "fire scene" in "The Streets of New-York" one of the flats caught fire, and was in a blaze in an instant. The curtain was just falling, so that the audience did not notice it. The fire-extinguishers were immediately applied, and the flames extinguished after but little damage had been done....The facts following are supplied by the Boston *Advertiser*: "The new Coliseum which is to be erected for the International Peace Jubilee in June has been designed by Mr. Francis Allen, of this city. Its ground plan will be a parallelogram 822½ feet in length by 422½ feet in width, measuring 347,805 square feet in area, or a trifle less than eight acres, being 322 feet longer and 122 feet wider than the Coliseum of 1869, and containing more than double the area of that immense structure. Throughout this space not a single post, pillar, or support of any kind will obstruct the view from end to end. The roof, consisting of a double system of self-supporting trusses, the invention of Mr. Allen, will spring in a gentle curve directly from foundations constructed on piles driven thirty-five feet into the ground, the two segments meeting at the ridge and forming a graceful arch, at an elevation above the floor of 172 feet. Similar segments will spring from the ground at either end, uniting with the side segments, forming an immense Mansard pavilion, with the graceful lines peculiar to that style of architecture. These trusses supporting these end segments of the roof will run the entire length of the building, having a clear span of over 800 feet, and knitting the whole roof into a substantial self-supporting structure. From the foot of the arches on either side and end will rise perpendicular buttresses 80 feet high, at which elevation the curve of the trusses will leave a space of 18 feet between the outer line and the line of the buttresses. This space will be floored, forming an outside promenade, with an elevation of 80 feet, a width of 18 feet, and a total length equal to double the combined length and width of the building, or half a mile. In these buttresses, which serve the additional purpose of giving increased strength to the structure, will be constructed the entrances to the building. These will be 16 in number, 4 principal and 12 minor. The four principal entrances, in the centres of the sides and ends, will be inscribed with the names of the four great continents, and be appropriately decorated with flags, national emblems, &c. Above each will rise an elegant pavilion 120 feet high, while similar pavilions, of less height, will be built at each of the four corners of the structure, giving beauty and symmetry to the whole. Besides the four main or principal entrances named, there will be on each side four, and on each end two, minor entrances, all appropriately decorated. Each of these will be surmounted by a tower 65 feet in height. A "monitor," 16 feet high, will run the entire length of the roof, affording ample ventilation. At each end will rise a splendid tower 216 feet high, while the central tower will reach the enormous height of 240 feet, from the summit of which will float the banner of universal peace above the standards of all the nations of the earth, which will be displayed upon different points of the superb structure. Two rows of windows will furnish light for the immense auditorium. The lower of these will be 70 and the upper one 112 feet above the parquet floor. Under the corridors there will be sixteen halls, ranging in size from 80 by 140 to 100 by 100 feet. These will be divided in such manner as convenience may dictate, and will be lighted by round-top windows cut between the pilasters of the buttress. Both wood and iron will be used in the construction of the building. The immense trusses of which we have spoken will be of timber one foot square, each of the cross-span trusses requiring no less than 25,000 feet of lumber for its construction. The seating capacity of the building will be about as follows, the figures given being rather below the number that could actually be accommodated: Audience, 63,000; chorus, 20,000; orchestra, 2,000, giving a total of over 100,000 persons gathered under one roof. The exact location of the structure has not yet been determined upon. It will, however, be built within the limits bounded by Huntington-avenue, Fairfield-street, the Providence Railroad and the waters of the Back Bay, and knowing ones whisper that the recent purchase by leading capitalists of an immense tract in that vicinity was with a view to securing a proper place for the purpose."

Foreign Gossip.

Three weeks ago died one of the most remarkable singers who belonged to the French opera during the Meyerbeer period—the celebrated basso Levasseur—called in his early days "basso cantante," to distinguish his style from that of the ordinary bass of that time, who took part in concerted pieces, but was never entrusted with a solo. Levasseur was the original *Bertram* in "Robert le Diable," his associates being Nourrit, Mlle. Falcon and Mme. Dorus Gras; and some idea of his versatility may be formed from the fact that he "created" the parts of *Bertram* in "Robert le Diable," *Ankastrom* in "Gustave III," *Marcel* in "Les Huguenots," *Olifour* in "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," *Fontanarose*, the quack doctor, in "Le Philtre," (the original of "L'Elisir d'Amore,") and (at least at the French Opera) *Leporello* in "Don Giovanni."....The Christmas piece at the London Gaiety Theatre will be written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, with original music by Arthur Sullivan, and dresses designed by Mr. F. Brunton. The subject is the "Adventures of Thespis among the Olympians," and Mr. Toole, who will play *Thespis*, will be supported by an increased company....The Crystal Palace directors have this year placed their Christmas pantomime in the hands of Mr. John Hollingshead, of the Gaiety Theatre, and it will be produced under the direction of Mr. W. H. Payne. The subject chosen is "Ali Baba, or the Forty Thieves;" and it will be supported by the Paynes and a very large company of singers, dancers, and pantomimists. One of the scenic features is a gigantic tropical waterfall, the largest ever placed on any stage....At the Hartlepool Theatre Royal, on Dec. 5, an actress named Harriet Crossman met with a severe accident during the performance of the drama based upon Dickens' "David Copperfield." She was leaving the stage at the termination of the second act, when, failing to observe that the trap leading from the left side of the stage to the orchestra had been accidentally left open, she walked into it, and fell beneath the stage, a depth of eight or nine feet. She sustained a serious fracture of the thigh and several severe bruises. She was carried to her lodgings, and immediately put under surgical care....Mme. Lia Felix, a sister of Mme. Rachel, will re-appear in "Daniel Manin," at the Paris Châtelet, after a long absence from the stage. At the Châtelet a drama by M. Louis Abraham, entitled "L'Héroïne de Strasbourg," has been received....Teresa Milanollo, the celebrated violinist, who has been living in retirement since her marriage, in 1857, with M. Parmentier, a military man, is about to return to public life. Mme. Milanollo will first appear in Havre, where she resides, and will then make a tour through Europe....Mme. Ristori has returned to Berlin, where formerly she has already appeared several times with great success. Now years have manifestly told upon her. The other day when playing the "Maria Stuarda" of Schiller, she said, "Sono l'Umbra della Maria!" This was not a fictitious word. Madame Ristori is in some measure the shadow of her own former self....The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* states that Madame Patti's benefit in Moscow was the greatest triumph ever achieved by an artiste on the Russian stage. The enthusiasm of the audience rose to a kind of frenzy, and the fair *songstress* was almost overwhelmed in "the mountains" of bouquets and wreaths which were showered upon her when she appeared before the curtain.

MR. GILBERT'S NEW PLAY.

The critique of the London *Daily News* on the new play at the Haymarket Theatre, runs thus: "When Mr. W. S. Gilbert, deviating from the beaten track of his brother dramatists, struck boldly out into that untrodden path which led to "The Palace of Truth," he seems to have made the discovery of a fruitful field of dramatic literature capable of very profitable cultivation. In his new mythological comedy, produced at the Haymarket, we have the result of his further advances in the same direction. "Pygmalion and Galatea" displays all the freshness of fancy and cleverness of manipulation which distinguished the preceding work, and, if it should not attain to equal popularity, it will be due rather to the greater subtleness of the theme chosen than to any deficiency of skill in the treatment. Blank verse, employed with such excellent effect in the preceding 'fairy' comedy, is here again made available, and the piquancy of the humorous speeches is unquestionably enhanced by this form of expression. The significant myth of the olden poets is now dramatically illustrated in a fashion which will carry with it the fullest sympathies of a modern audience, while the literary value of the text will not pass unrecognized. Although a comedy in metre is no longer a novelty on these boards, the warm favor with which the earlier production was received completely justified a repetition of the experiment so successfully made last year, and in the delicate fancy of the present work may be found the fruits of the encouragement thus given. With the classical story the classical unities are preserved, and one scene suffices for the three acts, while the entire action is comprehended within the space of a single day. The Greek interior which forms the scene of action, and which Mr. John O'Connor has so faithfully represented, is the studio of *Pygmalion*, the sculptor, who, for reasons which will be presently seen, has been furnished with a wife. Hitherto the life of the artist has been one of uninterrupted happiness. He is devoted to his spouse, *Cynisca*, who is naturally proud of her face and figure being reproduced in all his images of female beauty, and although certain hints are thrown out indicative of the very serious view she would take of the slightest violation of conjugal fidelity, there would not appear to be the slightest probability of the terrible threats of the vengeance which the gods would take upon a faithless husband having any immediate personal application. In an evil hour *Cynisca* leaves her home on a short journey, and bids *Pygmalion* seek consolation for her absence in communion with the beautiful figure he has just sculptured. The artist, in love with the work of his own hands, utters the memorable invocation that the stone should be endowed with movement, and the statue, named *Galatea*, in accordance with a French version of the old Greek fable, starts into life. Addressing him as the author of her being, the animated marble passes from the pedestal and stands as a lovely woman before the astounded sculptor. As ignorant as Voltaire's Huron of the conditions of civilization, *Galatea* wonders why the possession of a wife should be any obstacle in the way of *Pygmalion* returning the love avowed with such fervor. The world, to which she has been so strangely introduced, appears a perplexity. Embarrassments are created by the most innocent expressions of her thoughts. Lovers are estranged, and married folks are forthwith seen on the verge of separation, through the jealous fears provoked by her presence. When *Cynisca* returns, and, believing in the faithlessness of *Pygmalion*, invokes the terrible punishment of sightlessness, the anguish of the unhappy creature who has been called into existence finds the most touching expression. *Galatea* now prays the gods, not for *Pygmalion's* love, but for his sight, and this boon being granted, gladly returns to stone, feeling that life to her is bitterer than death. The manner in which this allegory has been treated by the dramatist would hardly be understood from even a much fuller narrative of the incidents of the drama than is here given. The charm of the production lies in the mingled pathos and playful humor of the text. That felicity of satire which the dramatist exhibited in his previous work is prominently displayed in the present instance; but with these are interspersed passages of strong frantic feeling, which derive the utmost advantage from being interpreted by Miss Robertson, whose embodiment of *Galatea* is equally remarkable for its extreme delicacy of expression and profound depth of emotion. *Pygmalion*, who is not supposed to have the slightest hold of the sympathies of the audience, is carefully portrayed by Mr. Kendal, and Miss Caroline Hill gives admirable effect to the more impassioned speeches of his jealous wife, *Cynisca*. Mr. Buckstone avails himself of the fine opportunities afforded to excite merriment by the amusing awe in which the great patron of the art, *Chrysos* stands with regard to his domineering wife, *Daphne*; and Mr. Howe, as *Leucippe*, an Athenian soldier, betrothed to the sculptor's sister, helps to give completeness to the cast. The "Mythological Comedy," it will now suffice to say, was received with cordial favor by a very appreciative audience; and Mr. Buckstone, who announced the piece for nightly repetition, Miss Robertson, who fairly won the honors of the evening, and Mr. Gilbert, who was heartily congratulated as the author, came successively before the curtain amid general acclamations.

Anecdote of the Late Mr. Hackett.

Mr. Tom Goodwin, a well-posted veteran in musical and theatrical affairs, and who for many years was attached to the old Park Theatre, tells a good anecdote referring to the late Mr. Hackett. He had been playing *Rip Van Winkle*, *Col. Wildfire* and other characters, with much success, when suddenly he took the town by storm with his wonderful impersonation of *Falstaff*, a character with which his name has always since been associated. Emboldened by this remarkable success he was tempted to try his fortunes in tragedy, and at length essayed no less a character than *Hamlet*. On one occasion he was playing this part to a very full house on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. In the "play-scene" in the third act the wind instruments go behind the scenes and play a march to bring on the King, Queen and courtiers. Paul Christian, the clarionet player, an enthusiastic Irishman, knew very little of the stage business of a theatre, and was at a loss what to play for the royal party, (the march from Judas Maccabeus was usually performed,) accordingly he appealed to Nidds, the horn-player, an old hand at the business, who, for a bit of mischief, suggested "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." Paul was delighted at the idea, and the cue being given lost no time in briskly striking up the above-mentioned air, in which "the gods" (there was an upper gallery then) most heartily joined. The Royal party was convulsed. Hackett was in a fearful rage, and "his too solid flesh did nearly dissolve," for he was a stout *Hamlet*. Mr. Simpson and Thomas Barry, his stage manager, were horrified, but *sub rosa* quite enjoyed the fun. Nidds and Paul Christian, the delinquents, were each fined a week's salary, which the treasurer, Mr. John Blake, returned to them the following week with a severe reprimand. It was a standing joke for a long time.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

ALBANY.

Aspirants for the Speakership—The Reported Withdrawal of Mr. Smith Denied.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The outlook has not materially changed since this morning, when Alvord was decidedly ahead. During the day rumors were industriously circulated that Mr. Smith had withdrawn, and, basing upon this new hope, the friends of the Ex-Governor went to work with renewed energy. Everything was rose-color for them until about six o'clock, when the friends of Smith, headed by the candidate himself, appeared in the halls of the Delavan, and then the ripple of conversation took a new turn. Mr. Smith says that the report of his intended retreat had no foundation; that he intended to remain in the field, and, turning to one of his adherents, he said: "You know that when I say that I mean it." The rumor that Mr. Conkling is to be here is used by the opponents of Smith, and they also claim that the presence of a large number of the State Central Committee indicates that the fight is to be forced by the use of Government promises and threats. Of this I see no indication. It is true that many members of the Committee are in town, but that they are proposing to use their influence to elect Mr. Smith is entirely problematical. There has developed some opposition to Smith in Albany County, but as this comes from the friends of the two candidates for Clerk hailing from this city, it has no decided influence. Mr. Smith says that he is entirely opposed to using influence with the members. He is willing to rest his claims upon his merits, and is satisfied that the decision will be in his favor if men are to be trusted. Mr. Prince claims to have assurances that if he can obtain a vote of fifteen or twenty from his section of the State, he will be the choice of the caucus. It is fair to say that this opinion is not held by any large number of members. Mr. Prince is working very industriously, and in the event of a break between Alvord and Smith, it is impossible to tell what will be done. As the state now is, Alvord is ahead and Smith close behind, and Prince the favorite in case of a dead heat between the two foremost. Mr. Twombly is here, but he says that his candidacy is so negative that he will hardly exert himself to further trouble the already muddy waters. The statements that have been made in the opposition Press of angry feeling existing is not true. The partisans of the opposing candidates are earnest, but whoever is elected they all express the certainty of a harmonious and useful session. Mr. Husted is not a candidate, although his many warm friends are anxious that he should become so. His sympathies are probably with Alvord, but he is unpledged and will take an entirely independent course.

LATER.—Mr. Terwilliger has just arrived. His friends expect no opposition, so that the organization of the Senate may be considered effected.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The New State Legislature—Candidates for the Prominent Offices—Retirement of Gov. Claflin and Appearance of Gov. Washburne—The Questions to be Considered this Winter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 29, 1871.

Next week the State Legislature opens, and the new Governor of Massachusetts takes his seat, and as there is much plotting for the positions of honor in the two branches, and as the new Governor is a new man about the State-house, there is quite a deal of commotion in political circles. The work begins on Wednesday, The first Wednesday in January. It is probable that the organization of the two branches will not be completed until Thursday, and that the ceremonies of inauguration will take place on Friday. For the Presidency of the Senate there are now two candidates; the friends of Hon. Charles Hale, late Consul-General to Egypt, who is a Senator-elect from a Boston district, having concluded not to bring him forward, and possibly at his own request. These two candidates are Hon. H. H. Coolidge, the President of the last two sessions, and Hon. George F. Richardson, of Lowell. Mr. Coolidge is a lawyer by profession, and stands well with the leaders of the party in this city. He has made a good presiding officer, though he has not been at all prominent as a leader. Mr. Richardson is one of the well-known New-England family of Richardsons. One of his brothers is Judge Richardson, the late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and another is Daniel Richardson, well known as a railroad man. He was one of the foremost members of last year's Senate, and has long been identified with political movements in this State. Both candidates, of course, are sterling Republicans, for none but Republicans can hope for position in Massachusetts offices. The friends of each claim that they have sufficient votes to elect. There being no opposition to Mr. Gifford, who has been the Clerk of the Senate for a dozen or so years, he will, doubtless, be triumphantly re-elected.

For the position of Speaker of the House there are four candidates: George E. Towne, of Fitchburg; John E. Sanford, of Taunton; J. B. D. Coggswell, of Yarmouth, and Col. A. J. Wright, of Boston. Mr. Towne is a vigorous, energetic and influential young Republican. He is at present a railroad man in a modest way, but he has been a successful and leading manufacturer. He has been prominent in the Legislature, and on some of the leading committees for several seasons. Mr. Sanford was in the Legislature of last year, and was then quite conspicuous among the leaders. He has been an Insurance Commissioner, and, I believe, has served as Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, one of the most important of the legislative committees. Mr. Coggswell has been prominent for some time. He is a lawyer by profession, and served at one time as Attorney-General for some distant Western Territory. Last year he was conspicuous as a speaker on the floor of the House, and he made such an impression in that work that his enthusiastic admirers dubbed him the "actor of the House." Col. Wright is the State Printer, and has long been an influential local politician. Each of the four has the requisite ability, and has a good record politically. But the race seems to be between Mr. Coggswell and Sanford. Mr. Towne seems to lack enough votes to elect himself, but sufficient to elect either Mr. Coggswell or Mr. Sanford if he should conclude to retire from the contest in favor of one or the other. Mr. Robinson, the well-known "Warrington" of the Springfield *Republican*, who was the target of Gen. Butler's most dangerous arrows last Fall, during his campaign for the gubernatorial chair, will no doubt be re-elected clerk, though there is bitter and violent opposition to him in some sections, on account of his free and persistent criticism of Republican men and measures in his "Warrington" letters. But his strength lies in his ability to properly perform the exacting and peculiar duties of his office, and the inability of his enemies to find a man who can fill his place. The Clerk of the House is the manager of the House at the opening, to a very great degree, and so is a most important officer. A formidable movement against him was started a few weeks ago, but it failed by the refusal of the gentleman chosen to run to do so. This was Col. Chas. H. Taylor, Gov. Claflin's Private Secretary, who is a member elect of the new Legislature from the suburban town of Somerville.

The retirement of Gov. Claflin will be with as little formality as possible. He will not deliver a farewell address, deeming it unnecessary at the present time, but will simply introduce his successor to the new Executive Council in the Council Chamber, after the public inaugural ceremonies in open house. Gov. Washburne's address will be no extraordinary document, but a clear, concise presentation of State affairs, with sundry recommendations for the future. He is now fairly settled in his Winter quarters at the Revere House, and is constantly making friends with his new constituents, to many of whom, before election, he was a comparative stranger, and every one seems to be impressed with the belief that he will make a very excellent Governor.

The questions which will agitate the next Legislature will be mostly concerning railroads. There are several railroad quarrels to be settled if possible, and there are several new schemes to be considered. Early in the session it is expected that the proposition of New-York parties representing the Troy and Boston Railroad, and possibly other corporations, to purchase the Hoosac Tunnel from the State, will come up, and there will be a warm fight upon it. In connection with this will be propositions from other railroad corporations for the monopoly of this big bore, for, now that it is approaching completion, its great value is quite generally comprehended. Of course the liquor question will appear, for it always appears; but it is probable that the law now on the books will not be changed. This prohibits the sale of all liquors, with the exception of cider and beer; and the last two if towns or cities vote for their prohibition. The law reads well and looks well on the books, but it don't succeed in preventing the sale of liquors to any very great extent. Prohibition by law in Massachusetts is the same old farce. An effort will be made, as usual, to shorten the session; but doubtless, as usual, it will not end until Spring is well along toward Summer. As a whole the Legislature is a good one, but it is by no means a representative of the best ability of this old Commonwealth.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

The Republican State Convention on Wednesday—Prospects of Candidates.

The Concord correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, alluding to the leading names mentioned for the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire, says: "It is now generally conceded that Hon. E. A. Straw, of Manchester, is gaining in favor and will probably receive the highest vote on the first ballot. It is known that the Hillsborough county delegation, including the cities of Manchester and Nashua, will be unanimously in his favor. The friends of the other candidates are actively at work, and it is but fair for me to say that Hon. Horton D. Walker, of Portsmouth, is backed by an influential and numerous constituency, and that he will receive a very cordial and flattering vote. Mr. Walker's friends claim that his nomination cannot be prevented, but it appears as though they are altogether too sanguine. In Cheshire County, as well as in other parts of the State, Hon. S. W. Hale, of Keene, has active friends, who are laboring assiduously in his behalf, while in the more northern and eastern portions of the State Hon. B. J. Cole, of Lake Village, holds a leading position, and will receive a large vote. At the present time, and in the light of all the attainable information, I am disposed to regard Mr. Straw's chances as best, with Mr. Walker second, Mr. Hale third, and Mr. Cole fourth. Yet it is impossible to predict what changes may occur in the time that will elapse before the nomination is made.

The other parties all have their candidates in the field, so that when the Republican nomination is made the campaign will actively open. Just now there seems to be very little enthusiasm in the Democratic ranks, and, unless appearances are very deceptive, they do not expect to poll as large a vote for Mr. Weston as last year. The Labor Reformers are actively engaged in trying to galvanize their corpse into respectable activity; but thus far nothing beyond faint symptoms of life are noticeable. The temperance vote will be given to Dr. John Blackmer, of Sandwich—a very good man—which will be much larger than last year, as a considerable portion of the party voted for Mr. Pike, the Republican nominee. It is possible that an election by the people will not occur, yet there is good reason for hope that the Republican candidate will be honored by an election in that way. However that may be, it seems absolutely certain that the Legislature will be Republican, which will secure the defeat of Mr. Weston and the election of the Republican nominee. The canvass promises to be a lively one, as it is the determination of the Republican managers to atone for the mistakes of last year by conducting the coming campaign in the most vigorous manner possible.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Letter from Hon. George W. Julian.

Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, whom the National Labor Union of California recently nominated for President, has addressed the following letter from Centreville, Ind., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of Dec. 27:

My attention has been called to a communication in a late issue of your paper, purporting to be written in this place, in which I am charged with abandoning the Republican organization, and entering into a combination with the Democracy to defeat the Republican nominee for Congress in this district. This charge, like everything else in the article relating to myself is utterly unfounded in truth, and, as a matter of simple justice to me, I ask you to give me the name of the writer. I am a candidate for no office, and for some time past have studiously avoided politics, hoping, through rest and quiet, to regain my lost health; but, if you allow anonymous scribblers to drag me before the public and defame my character and motives, I shall insist upon my right to know their names. My object is "not to wrong them," as Gen. Taylor once said in relation to another matter, "but to find out who they are."

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Incoming Brooklyn City and County Officials.

On the 1st of January the following officers will take their seats:

Mayor—Samuel S. Powell.
Controller—Frederick A. Schroeder.
City Auditor—Nelson Shaurman.
City Treasurer—Courtland A. Sprague.
Judge, Second District—Joseph F. Barnard.
Justices of the Peace—Thomas M. Riley, Thomas Eames, Charles B. Elbel.
County Judge—Henry A. Moore.
District-Attorney—Winchester Britton.
Supervisor-at-Large—Wm. J. Osborne.
Coroners—Joseph B. Jones and Lawrence Whitehill.
Commissioners of Charities—Cornelius Ferguson and Henry Wills.
County Auditor—Maurice Fitzgerald.
County Treasurer—Thomas A. Gardiner.
Justices of Sessions—Barnet Johnson and Stephen J. Voorhies.

The Democratic Reform Enrollment—Rows in the Fourth Ward.

The Democratic Reform enrollment in the various Assembly districts was completed last evening. In the Fourth District a dispute arose as to some of the names on the roll, and the excitement became so great that the books were taken possession of by the Police.

The New Republican Committee.

The newly-elected delegates to the Republican Central Committee will meet on Tuesday night to organize and elect officers. Some of the districts will be contested by two delegations. In the First District Col. Burns and Mr. Crawford will ask for the admission of their delegation, on the ground that it is the regular one, and because the opposing faction contains some Tammany Republicans. Capt. Brackett will contest the election in the Seventh District.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—7 P. M.—The barometer has fallen steadily since Friday afternoon on the Middle and East Atlantic, an area of high barometer having passed southward centrally over Maine. North-east winds, with fog and light rains, have prevailed on the immediate coast, and partially clear weather probably in the interior. Light winds, with clear or foggy weather, have been reported from the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Threatening weather, with rain, now extends from Tennessee and Missouri to Lakes Ontario and Superior in advance of the lowest barometer, which has moved north-east and eastward into Iowa. The temperature has risen decidedly from Illinois and Kentucky to Lake Erie. No reports have been received this evening from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast stations.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall rapidly to-night in the Middle States, with increasing north-westerly winds, veering to the south-east on the coast; the low barometer in Iowa move rapidly eastward over Ohio, with brisk south-east winds on the lower lakes; rising temperature and rain, with south-westerly winds, prevail on Sunday in the Gulf States and southerly winds in the South Atlantic States, without material change in the weather.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS.

Dangerous winds are anticipated from Lake Michigan to New-York, and cautionary signals are ordered at Cape May, New-York and New-London.

Mail Robbery in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 30.—The mail which was sent from this city to Rockland on the 8th inst. was undoubtedly robbed, as twenty-four checks sent from the Pension Agency have never been heard from; and checks sent to Thomaston are also missing. They were made payable at the Merchants' National Bank, in this city, and the State National Bank, of Boston.

THE WHARTON MURDER TRIAL.

The Defense Endeavor to Prove the Defective Character of the Analysis of the Supposed Poison.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 30.—The Court met at 10 o'clock. The cross-examination of Prof. McCulloch was resumed by Attorney-General Syester, and was continued until noon. The examination was of the most rigid and scientific character, testing the chemical knowledge of the witness, and the accuracy and value of the experiments made by him, as testified to in his direct examination yesterday. The witness, in all his answers, adhered to the opinion given in his evidence yesterday. In answer to a question whether yellow jessamine administered at one o'clock would remain in the stomach till three o'clock, the witness replied that he was not a physician, and could not answer. Various works treating on poisons and tests of the presence of antimony were cited, and the opinion of the witness was asked of the standing of the authorities cited, and the accuracy of the tests. Taylor's *Treatise on Poisons*, page 484, stating that hydrosulphuret of ammonia, or sulphuretted hydrogen-gas, produces in the solution a reddish-orange colored precipitate, differing in color from every other metallic sulphuret, was read, and the witness said he did not agree with Taylor. The test given by Orfila for the presence of oxide of antimony was read, and the witness regarded that test wrong. The statements of Wormly relative to reactions peculiar to antimony, in his work on micro-chemistry, were read, and witness did not agree with Wormly; witness regarded no test of the presence of antimony infallible or sufficient unless the metal itself was obtained. In the opinion of the witness, Marsh's test needed confirmation, in other words his test must be tested. Mr. McCulloch was examined at great length on the purity and impurity of acids and reagents. The question whether anything else than antimony would have given the results obtained by the analysis of Aiken and Tonry, or whether these results did not prove the presence of antimony, was again and again put to the witness in various forms and phases, and the sum of his answers was that he regarded the investigation made by Aiken and Tonry radically defective, as he stated yesterday. If the witness had pursued the same tests and experiments as Prof. Aiken, and got the same results, he would have suspected the presence of antimony, and gone on to test for the metal. He did not regard one test sufficient, nor two, nor three, nor four, unless the metal was obtained. If all the material operated with by Aiken was pure, the results might indicate probability of the presence of antimony, but this must be verified. A number of hypothetical questions were put, and to all of which witness gave hypothetical answers. Chemistry, he said, was an experimental science, and he would not like to give an opinion on what he had not tried himself.

Dr. Fred. H. A. Genth was sworn and testified: Witness resides in Philadelphia, and is an analytical chemist; made his first analysis in 1840, and has been connected with analytic chemistry ever since; studied in Germany; first with Leopold Gmelin, then with Liebig and Bunsen; Liebig is the famed chemist connected with organic chemistry. Witness heard the whole of Prof. Aiken's testimony before the jury, and had read his report of his analysis to the prosecuting attorney. Prof. Aiken's tests do not establish any presence of antimony in the stomach of Gen. Ketchum, or in the sediment of the tumbler. In treating for the presence of any poison—antimony, for instance—it is necessary, under all circumstances, to use the best methods which are not liable to error, and in all cases of metallic poison to produce the metal, and to produce it in such quantity that, by subsequent investigation of that metal, no doubt at all can be left as to its nature.

Mr. Steele read from a report of the evidence of Prof. Aiken his statement in regard to the three tests made in his analysis, and asked witness his opinion of these. He answered that these tests were by no means sufficient to establish the presence of antimony; it is absolutely necessary under all circumstances to have the metal, and then make tests to verify the metal; there are a dozen different methods of doing this; if the quantity of metal obtained is sufficiently large to use all the tests, all should be used; if the quantity is not very large, it should be sufficient to make all the characteristic tests after the metal has been produced. He disregarded Prof. Aiken's mode of ascertaining the quantity of antimony he reported obtained equally insufficient and unreliable. Witness stated that last Winter he had a number of students in his laboratory to teach analytical chemistry. He gave them samples to find out what they were composed of, and they invariably reported antimony; this was the hydro-chloric and [illegible] in their experiments; heard the evidence of Prof. Tonry, the process of his analysis and tests while being examined on this subject. [illegible] produced [illegible] porcelain dish containing 130 small dark spots, which he testified he had obtained by adding a solution of one-fiftieth of a grain of tartar emetic to pure hydrogen; when this number had been produced his experiment ceased to give spots; each of these spots contained twice if not four times as much antimony as the spots shown by Tonry; one of the spots exhibited by witness is 1-6000th part of a grain of tartar emetic, and therefore one of Tonry's spots contained from 1-12000th part to 1-24000th part of a grain; the analysis, [illegible] by Tonry do not establish anything at all except that he had a trace of a metal; it did not prove what that metal was and it was not obtained in sufficient quantity for any purpose whatever; witness had seen some of the experiments tried as detailed by Prof. McCulloch yesterday, and assisted in some of them, and the results were such as described by McCulloch. Dr. Genth was examined nearly two hours as a chemical expert, and his entire testimony went to prove the inefficiency of the analysis and tests by both Profs. Aiken and Tonry. The cross-examination was commenced with and continued for half an hour, when 3 o'clock arrived, and the Court adjourned until Monday at 10 A. M. In the cross-examination nothing was elicited other than in the direct examination.

The Court-room was thronged as usual. The proceedings to-day were spiced with some sharp remarks between [illegible]. Mr. Hogue, for the defense, objected to what he termed a cross-examination of Dr. Genth by the Chief-Judge.

Fire in Paterson.

Yesterday morning the stables of James McGuire, of Paterson, were discovered to be on fire and were consumed before the firemen could get to work. The horses and stock were saved. The loss on the building amounts to between $1,500 and $2,000. The insurance amounts to $1,200 in the Phenix, London, Globe and Liverpool Companies.

HERRING'S SAFES

At the Recent Fire in Binghamton.

TWO BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS BURNED ON THE 22D INST.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrell & Sherman, New-York:

GENTS: In answer to your letter of inquiry we desire to say that the Safe we purchased from you some years ago passed through the fire of the 22d inst., which destroyed one block of five-story buildings. The Safe contained our Books, Papers, &c., which we found, upon opening it after the fire, were all preserved and in good order.

Yours truly,

S. F. SISSON & SONS.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN FIRMS have testified to the preservation of their books, papers and valuables in Herring's Safes, which passed through the recent GREAT CHICAGO FIRE.

Manufactured only by HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.
—*Advertisement.*

Laughing Gas.

Dr. Colton will give a free illustrated lecture on Laughing Gas, to ladies, next Thursday afternoon, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for cases of dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, general debility, catarrh of the bladder, pains in the back and stomach, and all diseases of the urinary organs; gives great relief in asthma, gravel and calculi of the bladder. Warranted pure. H. G. Wolfe & Co., No. 18 South William-street, sole importers. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

THE LAST DAY.—Subscriptions to the South Carolina Land and Immigration Association will be received until Wednesday morning. Two thousand and forty-five gifts to be distributed Jan. 8 worth $500,000. Whole tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $1 25. One chance in sixteen for a fortune. No. 704 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Beautiful Flowing Hair for the Holidays.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth; recommended by physicians.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. Beers, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both. Call or send stamp for evidence.

Bargains in Fine Gold Jewelry.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, ETRUSCAN CAMEO, GARNET, &c.
CORAL EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
ONYX AND JET EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
GOLD BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS.
GOLD LOCKETS AND NECKLACES.
SEAL RINGS, AMETHYST, CAMEO, TOPAZ, &c.
SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
HANDKERCHIEF-RINGS, GLOVE-FASTENERS.
DIAMOND RINGS AND STUDS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD AMULETS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD RINGS AND EAR-RINGS.
GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.
GOLD THIMBLES.
SEE PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

Bargains in Silver-Ware.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN, NO. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

Napoleon Cabinet CHAMPAGNE, the wine used at the reception of Prince ALEXIS at DELMONICO'S, and all first-class restaurants.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

For Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Rough or dry skin upon the face, use PERRY'S VEGETABLE EMOLLIENT. It is cleanly, agreeable and perfectly efficacious. For children, it is invaluable, keeping their skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Wood-Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 460 Broadway. A NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $45, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SALISBURY—NASH.—In New-York, Dec. 28, 1871, H. J. Salisbury to Jennie F., daughter of Dr. Gaius H. Nash, all of New-York.

VAN WYCK—CHAMBERLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Polhemus Van Wyck, Jacob T. Van Wyck to Miss Jennie E. Chamberlin, both of Brooklyn.

WRIGHT—CORNELL.—On Dec. 28, by Rev. Mr. Willis, Augustus H. Wright to Mary E. Cornell, all of New-York City. No cards.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Friday, Dec. 29, Jessie Halley, daughter of Capt. Wm. G. and Jessie H. Clark, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 54 10th-av., on Sunday, the 31st, at 1½ o'clock.

We shall miss her merry laugh
And her sunny smile,
And the light from her blue eyes,
Free from every guile.
We will miss her presence dear
And the patter of her feet,
But we know when life is o'er
Little Jessie we will meet.

DOUGHTY.—On Friday, Dec. 29, [illegible] Doughty, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, E. H. Hinsdale, No. 131 East 35th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 31, at 1 o'clock.

McKEON.—On Friday, Dec. 29, after a short illness, Robert McKeon, aged 71.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Sunday, from his late residence, No. [illegible]

[illegible]

MILLER.—On [illegible] illness, William F. Miller, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, corner 34th-st. and Park-av., on Sunday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

VAIL.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Lucius H. Tucker, Esq., Albany, N. Y., on Friday evening, Dec. 29, of diphtheria, Miss Anna S. Vail, of [illegible] Long Island.

WARD.—On Friday morning, Dec. 29, 1871, at his late residence, No. 230 East 13th-st., Samuel W. H. Ward, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Dec. 31, from the Church of the Messiah, East 34th-st. and Park-av., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SUMMONS.—The members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their lodge-rooms, Nos. 945 and 947 Broadway, on Sunday, Dec. 31, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of late Brother Samuel W. H. Ward.

By order of the M. J. M. TIGHE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY OF NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT. BY NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS, PRICE 50 CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALDERMEN'S ROOM, CITY HALL, Boston, Dec. 26, 1871.

J. W. BARTLETT, ESQ., NO. 569 BROADWAY, New-York: Dear Sir: I fully agree with the testimony of Gen. Roome, of the Manhattan Gas-light Company, in regard to your street lamps. They are superior to any I have ever seen, in every particular. The specimens in use here "shine for themselves," and are admired by all. I believe the object of street lamps to be the lighting of the streets. The difference between yours and the others in use here is nearly as great as between light and gas lamps. Yours truly, SAMUEL S. LITTLE.

$150,000 SOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 5; whole tickets $22, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MAC ARTHUR, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermons appropriate to the close of the year.

GRACE CHAPEL, SEATS FREE, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

A UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICE APpropriate to the close of the year will be held in the South Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 31st, at 7½ P. M. Rev. Drs. ADAMS, BOOTH, PAXTON, GANSE, PRENTISS, ROGERS and others are expected to take part in the service.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—The fifth sermon to young men will be delivered in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, by THOS. W. SAMSON. Rev. WM. S. MIKELS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the morning.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the next lecture to young men on "The Teachings of the Times." Subject—*Lessons of Character from the late War.*

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor, preaches SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*A Joyful Sight.* Watch Night meeting, commencing at 8 o'clock. All invited.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, 722 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE DUANE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Hudson-st., near Spring-st., Rev. JOHN G. OAKLEY, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. ROBERT [illegible] will preach in the EVENING. Watch-meeting [illegible] o'clock.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 31, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. MORNING service at 11; subject—*Review of the Old Year.* EVENING service 7½; subject—*The Last Day.* At evening service all seats free.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st., Mr. N. FRANK WHITE will give the closing discourses before the Society of Spiritualists, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—[illegible]. Conference at 2½ P. M.

BEHOLD THE SIGN!—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Signs which Prove the Second Advent Near.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, 10½ SUNDAY MORNING. Sunday-school Missionary Anniversary 7½ P. M. Good speaking is expected, and all are invited.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHAPEL.—Opening services at Clews Hall, 34th-st., near 3d-av.; preaching in German at 10½ A. M.; preaching in English at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. F. ELDER; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Dec. 31.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. J. D. [illegible], D. D., Rector; Rev. W. P. LEWIS, Assistant.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Children's service at 3 P. M. on the first and third Sundays of the month. A course of Sunday evening lectures on *The Patriarchal Age.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Services on SABBATH, Dec. 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. WILSON. Sermon in the EVENING by Rev. J. G. MURRAY, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine Service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and at 3½ P. M., except on the second Sunday in each month, when the afternoon service is omitted and the Church open in the evening.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to be followed by watch-night services.

DEDICATION OF CORNELL MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH, East 76th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. T. [illegible], of South Africa; at 3 P. M. by Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. B. [illegible]. Watch-Night services at 10 P. M. [illegible] BROWN, Pastor.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE and prayer-meeting, at Mohawk Hall, 5th-av., and 18th-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 11. Opening address by SAMUEL LEAVITT, on *The Good and Bad of [illegible], Oneida Communism, and other [illegible]*.

FREEDOM'S WATCH MEETING.—At Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. GARNETT'S) corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SABBATH, New-Year's Eve. Services from 8 to 12 o'clock P. M. The Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, Tennessee, will sing, and several addresses will be given.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.; Rev. J. P. SWIFT at 3 P. M., followed by watch-night services, concluding at 12 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting will be held at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

HUNTER'S POINT BIBLE QUESTION will be the theme by Rev. T. T. [illegible], SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, in the Grand-street Methodist Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg; at 7½ P. M., subject—*The Old and New Year.* Seats free.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT, from [illegible], N. J., will preach Dec. 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. R. [illegible], will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—[illegible]. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

LESSONS OF THE CLOSING YEAR.—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach on the above subject THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st. MORNING service at 10½.

L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts., at 10½ A. M.; in the EVENING, a [illegible] at 8 o'clock. Seats free; all cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL.—SUNDAY EVENING [illegible] lectures by Mrs. CORA L. V. TAPPAN, EVERY SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M., commencing Dec. 31, at Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., [illegible] and 42d-st., New-York. Admission free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-avenue.—Services on SABBATH, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. JOHN SPAULDING, D. D., and in the EVENING by Rev. THOMAS STREET.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Looking Backward.*

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and deliver the second of a series of discourses on *The Last Things*, viz.: *Death, the Intermediate State, Purgatory, the Resurrection, &c.* Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach, on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Bible-class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st. MORNING subject—*The Old Year and the New.* EVENING subject—*Christian Manhood.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. *New-Year's Sermon*, and at 7½ P. M. *Advice to Husbands.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH a New-Year's sermon SUNDAY MORNING, in the Church of Our Saviour, 25th-st., near 6th-av. Evening service as usual.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., RECTOR OF the Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the hall, corner of 35th-st. and 3d-av., at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. S. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 9th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 11TH-AV., between 22d and 24th sts., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, 31st December, as follows: Holy Eucharist, 7½ A. M.; Morning Prayer, 9 A. M.; Litany, Second Celebration and Sermon, 10½ A. M.; Evening Prayer and Sermon, 7½ P. M. The sermons will be by the Pastor.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D. Watch-night services, including communion, from 9½ P. M. to 12 o'clock. Seats free and a welcome to all.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, morning prayer at 7½ and holy communion at 8. Rev. Mr. DAVENPORT will preach at 10½ A. M. Service for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. SEYMOUR will preach at 7½ P. M.

SERVICE OF SONG AT ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. After this service, Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., will deliver an address. A new collection of hymns and tunes will be used.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Home Chapel, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcomed, and seats provided.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services SUNDAY at 11 o'clock, in the small chapel of the New-York University on Washington-square. Rev. T. A. HOYT will preach.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton, Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

THE FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY will be solemnly celebrated on next SATURDAY, Jan. 6, in the Church of the Epiphany, on 2d-av., near 21st-st. Solemn high mass at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rev. M. J. O'FARRELL. The usual brilliant choir, under the direction of Mr. Fred Davis, will be aided by a second first-class quartette and a full chorus. The forty hours devotion to the blessed sacrament will commence at the high mass, and be continued until Monday at 10 A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Watch-night service in the EVENING at 8½ o'clock, when Rev. THOS. GUARD will preach, and other interesting exercises will follow.

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF STATE NEUTRALITY IN RELIGION.—Sermon in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 39th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., by Rev. D. MCALLISTER, Senior Secretary of the National Religious Amendment Association, SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 31, at 7½ o'clock.

"THE GOLDEN FLEECE, OR MANLY ENTERPRISE"—Fourth of a series given by Rev. CHAS. F. LEE, in Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st. MORNING subject—*The Tale of Life.*

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., having returned from his European tour, is expected to preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, BEtween 3d and Lexington avs., in 55th-st.—Preaching on Dec. 31, at 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME. Sunday-school and Bible class at 2 P. M.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The fifth lecture in the course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE AT ST. SACRAMENT, 71st-st. and 10th-av., to pray the new year in, commencing at 11½ P. M.

FOUND DROWNED.

The Records of the Morgue for the Past Year—One Hundred and Ten Dead Bodies Taken from the Rivers.

[illegible] would rarely return to his den with an unemployed towing line dragging at the stern of his boat, if he were to forsake the Thames and ply his ghastly trade in the waters around New-York. "Found Drowned," is an almost daily heading of paragraphs in newspapers, and is to be seen in such profusion on the records of the Morgue as to overshadow every other kind of casualty.

In 1871 there has been a great decrease in the mortality from this cause, yet the bodies of 110 persons found drowned have been exposed upon the slabs of the Morgue. Of this number 100 were been males, in which are included two boys, and ten females, of whom all were adults but one. The average age of the drowned was about forty-five years; they were all of the Caucasian race except one, who was a Chinaman, and they were evidently, with but one notable exception, from the lower classes. Dressed in the homely garb of labor, their features swollen and distorted by long rotting in the water, plastered with the refuse of the rivers, death never takes a more repulsive form than in the case of those found drowned when first taken to the Morgue. After they have been cleaned and placed upon the slabs there is little improvement in their appearance, and caged as they are in that large apartment with two sides of glass, and with the Croton trickling constantly upon them, they are terribly suggestive of making a show of death. The fact that it is a show, presses itself upon the mind, and the reflection that it is a necessary one, does not make it any less repulsive. Coming in the greatest number in the months of April and May, when the rivers are released from their fetters of ice, there is hardly a day throughout the entire year when one or more of the found drowned cannot be seen upon the slabs, for each is kept exposed as long as possible.

All are the bodies of the unknown dead, and it is the kindly office of the Morgue to afford an opportunity for their identification. During the past year, of the 110 bodies exposed, [illegible] were recognized and claimed by relatives or friends, and the Morgue fulfilled its purpose, although [illegible] of the dead remained unrecognized, and were buried as unknown by the Commissioners of Charities, in Potter's Field, now located on Hart's Island. These unfortunates were not permitted to disappear from the face of the earth without affording all possible chance for any one who had ever known them in life to come forward and declare their identity. If a body remains unrecognized, it is left upon a slab in the Morgue as long as it is in a state of preservation sufficiently good to admit of recognition. There is one remarkable case upon the records, where the body of an aged man was left upon the slab for four months in the Fall and Winter of [illegible], to be buried at last as unknown; but the average time that each is exposed is about [illegible] days. Even after they are removed, all [illegible] is not lost, for the clothes are taken from the bodies before burial, and these are left hung up to general view for twelve days, and then removed to a room where they are kept a year longer, and where they can be seen by any one seeking lost friends, upon application to THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden of Bellevue Hospital, under whose [illegible] the machinery of [illegible] is successfully administered. No room in the metropolis is more disagreeable in its contents than this, and there is nowhere to be found anything more suggestive of the cruel fate reserved for the unfortunate of the great city than these rotted garments stowed away [illegible] so many men and women who have disappeared from life without leaving even a [illegible] behind.

It [illegible] the body is ever identified, that event usually occurs within two or, at most, three days from the time it is first exposed. When [illegible] any one has a friend or relative missing, [illegible] is always suspected, and the Morgue [illegible] the first places visited in search of the [illegible]. Often it happens that tidings of the [illegible] which has occurred is first obtained through a newspaper paragraph, describing [illegible] person found drowned, and the searchers [illegible] the Morgue, certain of the dreadful sight [illegible] they encounter. Whenever a body is identified to the satisfaction of Warden BRENNAN it is delivered, with whatever property was found upon it, to the claimants, and nothing remains of it but a brief record of the facts connected with it in the lugubrious record kept by Mr. WHITE. There is, indeed, a grave suspicion [illegible] behind every body identified that [illegible]. Although every case is [illegible] an accident, and many of them are undoubtedly such, the friends almost invariably insist that the dead man was foully dealt with. Mr. WHITE has listened for so many years to these tales of possible homicide, that he shakes his head doubtingly if you ask that all these cases on his book are accidents or suicides, and says he is not so sure of that as he would wish to be. He will tell you of the kidnapping of sailors, which is so common in our harbor, and insists on the ease with which one of these wretches might be thrown overboard, if his captors should happen to change their minds about him. You are forced to admit that the kidnappers would not hesitate to do murder if the whim should take them, but going to the inexorable record again, it is found that few of the drowned apparently have been sea-faring men, which perhaps does not count for much, as landsmen are frequently kidnapped. But the record goes further, and the post-mortem examinations made in these cases by the able physicians New-York is so fortunate as to have as deputy-coroners show that almost without exception death was caused by drowning, and that the victims suffered no violence before getting into the water. The facts therefore seem to be adverse to the murder theory, for the logic of crime is against any ruffian throwing his victim overboard, no matter how drunk he is, without first stunning him with a blow to make sure of his sinking. During the past year there has been but one case of a person found drowned which was plainly one of foul play. That was a woman found in November in North River, with evident marks of violence upon her person, and who was proved by the post-mortem to have been dead of a fracture of the skull when thrown into the water. No clue to the identity of the woman or to her murderer has ever been obtained, and the case, like all river homicides, continues an impenetrable mystery.

There is little use in urging these general reasons against the probability of homicide in particular cases. The relatives always can tell of threats made against the deceased, and are usually insistent, unless some one against whom they urge vague suspicions is not "had up" by the Coroner. The most striking illustrations of this fact which can be given at the Morgue is of two cases, both of which were taken in on the [illegible] of May last. One of these was the body of CASPER DANCHS, which had been in the water three months. He was said to have been a man of strictly temperate habits, who rarely went from his home after nightfall, and who it happened disappeared on an evening when he had some trifling dispute with a customer, at the close of which the latter threatened to get square with him. Upon this slight foundation a theory of murder was constructed, and is still entertained, although there are no facts subsequent to the disappearance to sustain it. The other case was that of OWEN MAHER, who was found at the foot of Bank-street, North River, after having been in the water two months, and the facts were no stronger than in that of DANCHS; but the homicide is no less strongly insisted upon. Even those who are not directly interested in these cases, or in any of those found drowned, hold with singular tenacity to the idea of homicide in many of these cases. They are chiefly old citizens, who have a vivid remembrance of the days of SAUL and HOWLETT, when those precocious pirates made a common practice of getting rid of the evidence of robbery by throwing the stunned victim they had knocked down and robbed, overboard. But these people forget that SAUL and HOWLETT were hanged more than eighteen years ago, and with them the harbor pirates of New-York disappeared as an organized and dangerous band. And they forget the perhaps more conclusive fact, before stated, that few if any of these bodies show evidence of that ill-usage to which the victims of such desperadoes are always subjected before being cast into the water.

Upon the whole, then, these facts are against homicide as a cause of the great river mortality of the City, and suicide or accident must be held accountable for about ninety-nine cases in every hundred; but it is impossible to accord to each its proper share. There is very rarely any direct evidence as to how these persons got into the river. In some few cases persons have been seen to deliberately jump overboard from a ferry-boat or pier, and in others facts connected with the deceased discovered after the finding of the body are almost equally conclusive of suicide. But there is one fact that goes to show that a large percentage, perhaps seventy-five, of these cases are accidental deaths. Not a day passes that some one is not rescued by the Police from drowning who fall accidentally into the river. There must be many more rescued by citizens of whom the Police never hear, and no violence is done to probabilities in supposing that the comparatively few bodies found are those of persons who accidentally fell in at night, or at unfrequented spots, where they could not be seen. New-York has several miles of dilapidated, poorly-lighted piers, which are perfect death-traps, even for the sober and wary, and when we remember how many thousands of drunken or careless people are constantly wandering about these piers, the number found drowned can only be charged to the account of accident and yet seem small. But some of them are clearly suicide, and there is no year in which heart-rending tales are not dragged with the dead bodies from the rivers around the City. In 1871 there were two such cases, the first being that of Mrs. MARY FOX, who was found in April in North River some days after her disappearance from her home. Her sad story has scarcely faded from the public mind, and it is not necessary to drag its details from that grave she sought to avoid dishonor. The misery of her last days and the anguish of that last walk, when she was followed for several blocks, but was finally missed, has been told so far as it was ever known, and it is as well to let her story sink into the oblivion she sought. The other case was that of Mme. RODE, who was found in East River, and who had sought rest in the river for reasons far different from those which had driven Mrs. FOX through the storms of a chilly night to fling herself from a lonely pier, clothed in rich attire and weighed down with valuable gems and jewelry. Mrs. FOX was one in thousands, but Mme. RODE was one of thousands—a wrecked woman, clinging to the edge of reputable life, when her hold loosened at last she let go of life altogether. Her's was the old, old story of death chosen before penury or open infamy as its alternative.

While these have been the most prominent cases of the year, there have been others, doubtless, equally tragical if their details could have been known. Bodies have arisen to the surface of the waters without bringing their histories with them, have been borne to the Morgue, remained exposed for days or weeks, and finally have been buried as unknown dead. There may be—nay, there must have been among them "men and women of no note," whose lives had been epics in a humble way, and whose deaths had been a fitting close to a long career of suffering. All this is lost irrevocably, and we have in its stead only the grim statistics of which have been given of so many found drowned, so many identified, and so many buried as unknown; we have the homicidal theory to account for these dead, and against it we have the facts which have been given to credit most if not all these horrors to accident or suicide. It may be added as a closing fact of significance that during 1871 only 216 bodies altogether were exposed at the Morgue, but 45 of these were due to exceptional causes, as 20 were due to the Ribbon riot of July 12, and 25 to the explosion of the *Westfield*. Deducting these we have the startling fact that of 150 cases of death of unknown persons, 110 are chargeable to "found drowned," and only 40 to all other causes. And it cannot be doubted that these statistics are genuine and reliable, for New-York has outlived the days of that Coroner of whom tradition says that it was his practice to have a body discovered in the water, towed to several different piers, and by holding as many inquests upon it increase at once the emoluments of his office and the number of the "found drowned."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Sentence of the Election Repeaters and Ballot-Box Stuffers.

Yesterday was sentence day in the City Court, and there was a large attendance of friends of the prisoners eager to hear what punishment would be awarded for their crimes. The only sentences made were upon the cases of the election frauds. In the case of JOHN KENNY, for fraudulent voting, the Court sentenced him as follows:

I am satisfied that, under the evidence, the jury would not have been justified in returning any other verdict than that of guilty. Your crime was fixed upon you beyond all reasonable doubt. Although this is the first time any one has been arraigned and convicted of this crime, I have no doubt that it is a practice that occurs at every election, and it is one that must be stopped. The punishment imposed by law is a fine not exceeding $200, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court. I am sorry to see so young a man as you in so disgraceful a position. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the County of Kings for the term of four months.

In the case of THOMAS MCGIFF and MICHAEL J. WELDON, convicted of stuffing the ballot-box in the First District, Sixth Ward, an application for arrest of judgment was denied. The prisoners, WELDON and MCGIFF, were then placed at the bar, and Judge MCCUE, in passing the sentence, said: You have been convicted of a charge of having corruptly placed 500 votes in the election district when you were acting as inspectors of election. Notwithstanding the fact that you have asserted your innocence, I do not see that the jury could have come to any other conclusion than they did. I do not see anything that should prevent the sentence of the Court; you are both intelligent men, and need not to be told what an enormous crime this is to interfere with the ballot-box. The man who interferes with the property of another only does the individual wrong. But when you tamper with the ballot-box, you tamper with everything that is dear and sacred, and the very arms that are turned against another to-day may to-morrow be turned against you. The law under which you have been convicted permits of imprisonment for the term of one year. I am free to say that I do not favor in the majority of cases any punishment which appears to be vindictive. It may be that although the testimony is very strong against you that you were not the true instigators of the fraud, but notwithstanding that fact you were there in the official capacity; undoubtedly this fraud was committed with your connivance or culpable negligence. In your case, WELDON, the jury have found mitigating circumstances and recommended you strongly to mercy. It is difficult to see why any distinction should be made between the two cases, but I must give some weight to their recommendation. I propose in this case not to impose a pecuniary penalty. It is of no object to the county. It might cause some distress to your families, about whose circumstances I know nothing. The sentence of the Court is that you, MCGIFF, be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the County of Kings for the term of six months, and as to you, WELDON, that you be imprisoned in the same prison for the term of four months.

In the case of EDWARD H. TREHIER and JACOB WORTH, convicted of interfering with an election inspector in the Sixteenth Ward, Gen. CATLIN moved for an arrest of judgment on the ground that the verdict was unjustifiable and erroneous.

Judge MCCUE decided that the motion was untenable.

District-Attorney—I move the Court for judgment upon the verdict.

The accused were placed at the bar, and in passing sentence, Judge MCCUE spoke as follows:

You stand convicted of having committed an assault and battery upon an inspector of election. You do not need to be informed how flagrant is the offense. The jury have settled the question of your guilt, and I do not see how they could possibly have arrived at any other conclusion than they did. Rightly, they held that the one abetting the offense was equally guilty with the principal. I do not think this is a case in which it would be proper to punish by imprisonment. The law under which you have been convicted imposes either imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months, or a fine not exceeding $200. The sentence of the Court is that you each pay a fine of $200, that you each stand committed to the County Jail until paid, not exceeding twenty-seven days.

The fines were at once paid and the accused discharged.

The Surrogate's Court.

The following wills were proved before Surrogate VEEDER last week:

Mary E. Clarke, of the town of Delevan, Walworth County, Wis.; Bernardus Donley of the town of Gravesend; Andre Machie, of the town of Flatbush; John H. Hawkins, Adolphe Lippmann, Henry Stellmayer, Charles A. Clarkson, Margaret Cain, Josiah Johnson, and Sophia Bennett, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of Administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: John Henry Benson, Edward Scranan, Joan Huether, Ellen Brown, and Elizabeth Jefferies, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of Guardianship of the estate of Mary J. Stephenson, Alice M. Stephenson, and Annie W. Stephenson, were granted to the Brooklyn Trust Company; of Harriet Smith to Lucien B. Stone; of Jane C. Tiebout, to Martha Tiebout, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Death of Mr. S. W. H. Ward.

The death of Mr. SAMUEL W. H. WARD, a well-known manufacturer of shirts and paper collars, is announced. Mr. WARD was a peculiar instance of how industry, shrewd business tact, and devotion to one item of trade can achieve success. He was a native of London, England, and came to New-York fifteen years ago, when he established himself as a cheap shirt-manufacturer, ultimately becoming one of the leading merchants in his line of business. He was fifty-two years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place today at 1 P. M., under the care of Kane Lodge, F. A. M., at the Church of the Messiah, Dr. HEPWORTH, pastor.

The Broadway Widening.

Ex-Judge HENRY E. DAVIES, having refused to act as referee to report on a proper bill of costs in the matter of the Broadway widening, Judge CARDOZO has made an order substituting EDWARDS PIERREPONT in his place.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 30.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115½	25 Bank Com., ex div.	113
10,000 do......b30.	115½	100 West. U. T., bet. c.	70⅝
27,000 do........c.	115⅝	100 do.	70⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111½	100 do........c.	70⅝
80,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	115⅛	200 do.	70⅞
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	68⅞	300 do........c.	70⅞
2,000 Va. 6s, old	60	100 do.	70⅞
2,000 Va. 6s, Consol.	60	100 do.	70⅞
20,000 do.	58	5 Del. & Hud. C.	125
25,000 do........s30.	56	20 American Coal	44
70,000 do.	56¼	100 do.	42
10,000 do.	56⅛	100 Quick. Mining Co.	25
20,000 do........b30.	57	200 do........c.	25
3,000 Va. St. 6s, Def'd	21	300 Maryland C. C. b. c.	24
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	25	100 do........b60	24½
20,000 Missouri St. 6s	93½	1000 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	58¾
6,000 S. Car. 6s old, bet. call...b7.	50	100 N. Y. Cen. & H.	95
8,000 N. Y. State 7s, Bounty L. B.	100	200 Harlem Railroad	117½
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s n. bet. call	15½	100 Erie Railway	32¾
		100 do...bet. call.	32¾
		600 do........s3.	33
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds.	103⅝	300 Reading Railroad	111⅝
5,000 do.	103⅝	100 Lake S. & M. So. c.	92½
10,000 Union Pac. 1st	94	100 Chic. & N. W.	67¼
10,000 do........b10.	94⅛	200 do...bet. call.	67⅝
10,000 do........b3.	94	100 Chic. & N. W. pf. c.	91⅛
12,000 Union P. 7s, L. G. Bds.	80	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	90
14,000 do.	79½	5 do.	90½
20,000 Union P. 10s, In.	85½	400 Chic. & R. I.	107½
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d pf.	93	200 Tol., W. & W...c.	71⅞
2,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st.	100¾	100 do.	71⅜
5,000 Morris & E. 2d	90	300 Del., Lack. & W.	109¾
3,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d Consol. bds.	88⅛	300 B., H. & Erie	2⅞
20,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st......b3.	90	100 Ohio & Miss....c.	45¾
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	100	100 H. & St. Jo.	84⅝
10,000 B., H. & Erie 1st	20⅞	100 do.	84½
5 Bank Com'wealth.	81	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	87
		11 H. & N. H.-ex div.	161
		100 Col. C. & Ind. C.	19
		200 Union Pacific. b. c.	29⅛
		200 do........c.	29⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅝	120 L. S. & M. S. Scrip.	85
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	120⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64	110¾	400 Chic. & N. W.	69⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110⅝	500 do.	69⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.	111⅝	100 do. bet. call. c.	68⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	115	100 do.	68⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116	300 do.	69
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	115⅛	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	92
20,000 do.	115⅛	100 do. bet. call. b3.	92
100 Con. Coal of Md.	29	100 C., C., C. & Ind.	89½
200 do........b30.	29½	100 Chic. & R. I.	107½
800 West. Union Tel.	71⅛	100 do.	108
200 do.	71⅛	200 do. bet. call.	108
500 do...bet. call.	71⅛	300 Mil. & St. P.	55⅛
100 do........c.	71⅛	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79¾
1800 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. bet. call	58⅛	200 do.	79¾
		100 do.	80
300 U. S. Ex.	66	100 do. bet. call.	80½
200 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. bet. call	95¼	300 do.	80¾
		100 H. & St. Jo.	84⅝
10 do.	95¼	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	87
2700 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	91	100 C., C. & Ind. Cen.	19½
100 Erie	33½	100 do.	19½
100 do.	33¼	200 do.	19½
100 do...bet. call.	33¾	200 do.	19⅝
100 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	92½	300 Del., L. & W. b. c.	109
1000 do.	92½	200 Un. Pacific...b. c.	29⅛
100 do.	92½	200 do........c.	29⅛
600 do.	92⅝	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	46⅜

SATURDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The Bank return of the week shows more steadiness of movement, and rather improved strength in the Lawful Money average to Deposits and Circulation, than for several weeks past. The Loans are down $849,000; the general line of Deposits is up $1,054,100; the Gold Notes are $2,284,600 higher; the Greenbacks $985,600 less than last Monday.

Money, after ruling stringent and dear through the week, closes at about 7 ₩ cent. to the Brokers, lenders having the advantage of three days' Interest over the New-Year Holiday.

The sales of Gold were at 109 @ 109⅜ ₩ cent. The market steady, with an inclination among some of the operators to speculate upon a partial, if not decided, January rise. The Foreign Exchanges close 109¼ @ 109⅜ ₩ cent. The Public Funds very firm, and the prices, measured by Gold, the highest of the Old Year. The 5-20s of 1867 sold at 116 ₩ cent., and the New 5 ₩ cents at 109¼ ₩ cent.

The Stock Exchange was active and strong on the Railroads and Western Telegraph. The affairs of the young Broker, FITCH, referred to on Friday night, were settled by buying in the Stocks which he had sold at the Exchange Board, leaving the differences against him to be settled by private arrangement. He gave up no principal in his operations. The market was firm through the forenoon, and later in the day there was a further advance in nearly all the New-York and Western Roads and in Western Telegraph, the St. Paul Preferred taking a new start, after being comparatively neglected for two or three months. The Telegraph Stock rose to 71⅛ ₩ cent. at the Second Board. After the Board the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 30.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	115¾	116
American Gold	108⅞	109⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	95	95⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	90	90⅞
Reading	111¾	112
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107¾
North-west Common	67¾	69⅛
North-west Preferred	90	92¼
Pacific Mail	58⅛	58⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	80⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅛	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅜	46⅜
Toledo and Wabash	81	79¾
Western Telegraph	70⅞	71⅛
Erie	32¾	33⅛
Union Pacific	29⅛	29⅜
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	92¼	92⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	84¼	85

At the very close the prices for the Railroads and Western Telegraph were strong.

The following were the last quotations in the Afternoon for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 reg., '67	112⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	116
5-20 reg., '62	110⅛	5-20 reg., '68	112⅛
5-20 coup., '62	110⅛	5-20 coup., '68	116
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	10-40 reg.	109
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coupon	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s reg., '81	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112⅛	5s coup., '81	110
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	112	6s currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115		

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank has made a Dividend, Half Yearly, of *Three ₩ cent.* to depositors under $2,000,000, and of *Two and a Half ₩ cent.* to larger Depositors, payable Jan. 15.

Mr. RUDOLPH KEPPEL retires on the 1st of January from the Importing firm of Messrs. HARDT & Co.

The Home Fire Insurance Company advertise that they have an established Capital of $2,500,000, and surplus assets to the amount of $1,500,000, constituting together a guaranty to policy-holders of four millions of dollars. See notice of the Company in another place.

The Park Bank will pay the January coupons of the California Pacific Road.

Messrs. JESSUP & Co., No. 59 Liberty-street, will pay the January interest of the Chicago and Alton, Joliet and Chicago, Dubuque and South-western, Detroit and Pontiac, Detroit and Milwaukee and St. Louis and Jacksonville Roads.

The People's Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half Yearly Dividend of *Six ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Seventh Ward Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The following were the earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri for the third week of December:

1871	$71,673
1870	67,131
Increase	$4,542
Year commencing March 1, 1871	$3,051,808
Year commencing March 1, 1870	2,958,084
Increase	$93,[illegible]

The Star Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Bank of New-York will pay the January Interest on the Cleveland and Toledo; Ashtabula; Buffalo and Erie; Kalamazoo; Schoolcraft, and Lake Shore (Consolidated) Bonds. The Interest on the Registered Bonds of the Lake Shore Road will be paid at the Union Trust Company.

The Mercantile Bank will pay the Half-Yearly Dividend, *Three ₩ cent.*, of the Rome and Watertown Road, and the Principal of the Bonds of the Potsdam branch of this Road.

It affords us much pleasure to announce that Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. have been directed to pay the Interest of the State of Alabama on the $8,000,000 of 8 ₩ cent. Gold Bonds issued in aid of the Alabama and Chatanooga Road, and also on the 8 ₩ cent. Gold Bonds of the same Road indorsed by the State, amounting (as recognized as duly and legally issued for value received) to about $4,000,000. This information is especially gratifying by way of qualification to the general demoralization of Southern State credit.

The Treasury Office this week has prepaid $5,800,000 January Gold Interest, which will be charged up on Tuesday next, Jan. 2.

The interest due Jan. 1 on bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date on surrender of the coupons at the Fourth National Bank, the financial agency of the State.

The week's imports of foreign merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,814,873.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives a detailed statement of the interest and dividends payable in that city Jan. 2, of which the following is a recapitulation:

Interest on bonds	$7,822,088
Railroad dividends	2,541,357
Manufacturing dividends	1,786,600
Miscellaneous	898,480
Total Jan. 1, 1872	$13,074,740
Total July 1, 1871	12,792,879
Total Jan. 1, 1871	12,120,169
Total July, 1870	11,882,417
Total January, 1870	11,326,994

There are other dividends due in January, but not yet declared.

The *American Railroad Journal* closes its forty-fourth volume with the number for the current week, which is accompanied by a title-page and copious index to the volume.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company, with its usual promptness, advertises a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. payable on demand.

The business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in December was as follows:

Nov. 30, 1871, by balance		$79,388,605 64
Receipts during the month—		
On account of Customs	$5,364,232 56	
On account of gold notes	14,776,000 00	
On account of Internal Revenue	512,[illegible] 17	
On account of three per cent. Certificates	5,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	165,[illegible] 15	
On account of transfers	14,611,480 06	
On account of patent fees	2,864 50	
On account of miscellaneous	11,131,144 84	
On account of disbursing accounts	27,112,145 [illegible]	
On account of Assay Office	613,914 97	
On account of interest accounts, viz.: In coin	3,404,784 00	
In currency		79,570,979 13
Total		$158,959,584 77
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$48,980,680 90	
Post-office drafts	281,158 11	
Disbursing accounts	30,466,828 62	
Assay Office	884,940 35	
Interest accounts, viz.: In coin	2,287,876 81	
Balance		$80,457,207 07
Balance to credit of Treasurer of United States	$64,193,730 31	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	14,985,059 64	
Balance to credit of Assay Office	1,246,503 73	
Balance to credit of interest accounts, viz.: In coin	31,978 40	
Total		$80,457,207 07
Receipts for Customs in the month of December, 1871		$5,364,352 56
Receipts for Customs in the month of December, 1870		4,962,816 79
Increase of receipts for Customs in the month of December, 1871		$401,536 77

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Dec. 30, 1871:

Deposits of gold		$516,000 00
Foreign coins	$12,814 00	
Foreign bullion	40,000 00	
United States bullion	438,000 00	
Fine gold bars returned for coin	25,186 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		322,000 00
Fine Silver bars returned for coin	80,886 00	
Foreign coins	48,114 00	
Foreign bullion	20,000 00	
United States bullion, contained in gold	6,000 00	
United States bullion, Lake Superior	24,000 00	
United States bullion, Nevada	90,000 00	
United States bullion, Colorado	25,000 00	
United States bullion, Utah	14,000 00	
United States bullion, Nebraska	10,000 00	
United States bullion, Montana	4,000 00	
Total deposits payable in bars	418,000 00	
Total deposits payable in coin	420,000 00	
Total deposits		$838,000 00
Gold bars stamped		673,477 95
Silver bars stamped		247,286 00
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		1,037,003 07

With the issue for the current week the *Commercial & Financial Chronicle* closes the thirteenth semi-annual volume of that valuable business record. The publishers furnish with this number the customary title-pages and index.

The Abingdon-square Savings Bank announces a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of *Six ₩ cent.* per annum.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES RAILROADS AS CREATORS OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

The remarkable growth of the United States in material prosperity has been a favorite theme with American and European statesmen of late years. The wonderful increase in our foreign, domestic and internal commerce within the space of twenty years is without a parallel in the history of any other country. In 1852 the entire foreign commerce of the United States was $429,602,808, and in 1871 the total was swelled to $1,082,997,946. These figures indicate plainly the increasing commercial importance of the United States among the maritime nations of the globe. The foreign commerce of Great Britain is estimated at $3,000,000,000, and that of France at $1,600,000,000. The United States in its foreign commerce now ranks third among the civilized nations, and it is only fair to presume that in a few years our country will outstrip France, and rank second. The domestic or coastwise commerce has also greatly increased within the same period of twenty years. The internal commerce of the United States carried by railroads alone presents an increase from 1852 to 1871, twenty years, which is not only marvelous but almost incredible. In 1852 the value of the merchandise tonnage of all the railroads in the United States was SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and in 1871 the value of this tonnage was ELEVEN THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. In 1852 there were 12,908 miles of railroad in operation in the United States, and at the present time about 58,000 miles. The great increase in the commerce of the United States—foreign, domestic and internal—has been brought about chiefly by the development of the great resources of the country. Railroads have been the great means of developing these resources, both agricultural and mineral; and any one who will carefully study the figures of our foreign and internal commerce, noted above, and then compare them with the increased railroad mileage of the country, must see that this great increase in national wealth and commercial prosperity can be credited mainly to railroads. Great as is the present railroad mileage, it is nevertheless too small for the actual wants of the people. This want of new railroads is particularly felt in the matter of trunk lines. What the people need is not so much local roads, but more lines from the sea-board to the interior, and also roads which will materially shorten existing trunk lines. Conspicuous among such new railway enterprises is the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, now rapidly approaching completion. A part of the road has been in active operation for some time past, and the business of the line has demonstrated its complete success. The saving of distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be very great by this road, which must attract to it a large through business. The Company has a grant of 1,500,000 acres of fine rolling prairie lands in Kansas and Nebraska. The mortgage prohibits the sale of these lands at less than four dollars per acre, and the money derived from land sales is used by the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY as a sinking fund to retire the bonds of the Company.

We are now offering the remaining balance of the 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION, at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Both interest and principal are payable in gold, the interest in February and August, free of tax. *The bonds of the Eastern Division were originally marketed by our firm at 97½, and are now quoted at 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest, equal to 104½ to 105½. We commend these facts and figures to discriminating investors, who, no doubt, will fully appreciate the merits and value of this investment.*

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-street.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $16,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY IS completed to Hudson, and will have trains running to St. Paul by the commencement of the coming year. This route will be the trunk line for the Eastern and Western business of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as for the through business to the East, the line being 100 miles shorter than by the present route. The grain and lumber business of the road is very considerable and steadily increasing, yielding sufficient return to pay interest. The Land Grant and property of every description belonging to the Company is worth more than double the amount of the mortgage, and is held as security for the bonds, which are payable, interest and principal, in gold, bearing seven per cent per annum. Bonds are for sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 18 Wall-st., agents for the Company.

THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

The Retirement of Judges Jones and Spencer from the Bench—Judge Spencer on Reform and the Vox Populi—The Popular Storm Takes the Breath from Both the Outgoing and Incoming Judges.

In the Superior Court, General Term, yesterday, Judge SPENCER was the last to announce the decisions from the Bench, and, having concluded, he addressed the Bench and Bar as follows:

"The announcement of these decisions terminates my judicial duties in this Court. During my official term as Judge on this Bench, I have endeavored to fulfill my duties according to my ability, and with energy and integrity. If I have succeeded in those endeavors, I have realized my earnest wish and highest ambition. My learned associates and my brethren of the Bar and the public can best decide that question, and I am content to leave it with them for decision. To you, my honorable Chief and associates, I deem it my privilege to say a few parting words. I was a novice in all the duties and responsibilities of a Judge when I joined your circle nearly two years ago, but I found in you good willing teachers and counsellors to aid and encourage me in this new sphere of action, and I have ever realized the utmost kindness and friendship from you, as gentlemen and full consideration and respect in the performance of my official duties. If I have not fulfilled every duty, consideration and courtesy toward you and each of you, I now speak my regret, and trust that every error of this kind may be forgiven and forgotten. I trust it will not be deemed amiss in me to say on this occasion that I had desired and hoped for a longer association with you all upon the Bench of the Superior Court, and had anticipated such a result with great pleasure. Those agreeable desires and hopes were indulged in when the current of political action and events in our City were less disturbed, and ran more quietly, than during the last half year. Great wrongs and unwholesome action and management in the government of a city or commonwealth always excite and rouse its people from their accustomed habits and action, and urges them into thorough and radical movements to secure a civil and political reform. On such occasions the interests, the consideration, and to a great extent, the merits of individual citizens are disregarded, and must yield to the greater and paramount interests and objects of the many. The political breezes of the Spring concentrated into a storm before the Summer ended, and became a hurricane in November last. In a political view, the situation of the Judges who were candidates for a re-election was peculiarly helpless, from the very fact that they were Judges at the advent and during the crisis of this political excitement, and although, with a single bright and joyful exception, (I allude to his Honor Chief-Justice DALY,) they were unsuccessful in their ambition, I have yet to learn or hear of a single unkind or harsh reflection upon their purity and integrity from any source whatever, so that their defeat brings with it no humiliation. But among those Judges who were drifted from their moorings at the Bench by one popular tidal wave were your associates, Judge JONES and myself. We parted company with you, our consorts, in a terrible storm—the political typhoon of November, 1871. I know and can now realize full well the result of a contest when the determined and organized power and might of the people are in full exercise. Every real and fancied barrier in their path disappears like the mist before the morning sun. I am enough of a patriot to rejoice in the fact; for upon the virtue, spirit and power of the people depend the safety and permanence of our free institutions and the main security for political and official integrity, and the preventive against corruption in high places lies in their vigilance and in the prompt and vigorous exercise of their power whenever occasion demands the same. I was educated in this kind of political faith, and I cannot resist its teachings, although I am personally infused it its practical workings. Therefore, without seeking to censure any person or organization for any untoward results to myself, I cheerfully accept the circumstances and situation. Judges CURTIS and SEDGWICK will sit with you in our places on the commencement of the new year. They came as we went, in the storm and by the will of the people. Old Vox Populi hustled them into our place with such haste and violence as almost took their and our breaths away. Yet their advent among you will be like the new year—peaceable, harmonious and happy; and I sincerely congratulate you upon having such worthy and honorable successors to your old associates.

If there is a single regret or sad thought in their hearts or yours concerning me, or any real or supposed misfortune of mine, from these passing events of 1871, let it pass from your minds with the coming of the happy new year, for I cannot realize that any serious trouble has reached me, and I am content and happy with the prospect of a return to my old labors, and old associations with old friends in the Bar of the City and State of New-York, where I spent twenty years of my life before I was honored with a seat upon this Bench, and where I am sure to receive a generous friendship and a hearty welcome. Brethren of the Bar, I have a few words to say to you before I return to my place in your midst: During my brief career as a Judge you have had an opportunity to try and to judge me, and I am willing to face the result. I have tried to remember the cares and responsibilities of the profession, and to realize the burden each of you bore, as you came before me, and also to give each of your cases full consideration, and to administer justice and equity according to my best ability and judgment, and I have learned that it is no easy place or task to fulfill. Now, if in either ability, patience, industry or courtesy I have failed to reach that standard position that the Bar assigns to and expects from one of their number who leaves their ranks for the Bench, it has not been from lack of inclination or exertion on my part, and I expect you to forgive and forget all my failures and shortcomings. I gratefully thank you for the courtesy, friendship and respect you have ever manifested toward me on the Bench, and I assure you that I have no higher ambition than to deserve and receive a continuance of that friendship and respect during the coming years that I hope to practice with you in our profession at the Bar of our City and State. I have made these remarks designedly, yet from the fullness of my heart, that you, my friends of the Bench and Bar, and the public may understand my true position and feelings on this occasion."

At the conclusion of Judge SPENCER's remarks, Chief-Justice BARBOUR replied briefly as follows:

"In view of the remarks of my learned brother, it is proper, perhaps, that I should say a few words. As confidence is said to be a plant of slow growth in aged bosoms, so our friendships and attachments, when once they have taken root in our hearts, grow stronger and riper as we advance in years. My relations with both of the gentlemen who are are about to leave us have been most pleasant and agreeable. Long and intimate associations have taught me to appreciate not only their kind and courteous manners, but the value of their wise counsels, their learned and well-considered opinions, and, above all, their strict and sterling integrity. I, therefore, deeply feel the double loss we shall sustain by the departure of the able and upright jurist who has addressed us, and of him who has conferred additional honor upon the Bench long occupied and graced by his illustrious father. I part with them both, as associates upon the Bench, with great regret."

The Court then adjourned without date.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 30.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Jones.

George Ackerman vs. John D. Voorhis; exceptions sustained, verdict set aside and new trial granted, with costs to defendant to abide event. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Miriam Sulzbacher vs. Pauline Davison; judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge MONELL, Judges MCCUNN, JONES and MONELL concurring.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Freedman.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Joseph B. Hoelzing; orders affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL, Judge JONES dissenting as to one order.

By Judges Monell, Jones and Spencer.

William E. Hey vs. Blanton Duncan; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge JONES.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Jones.

Algernon S. Baxter vs. Patrick H. Slattery; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judges MONELL and JONES, Chief-Justice BARBOUR dissenting.

William S. Corwin vs. Edward S. Wesley; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice BARBOUR, Judge JONES dissenting.

Gilbert Giles vs. William Austin; judgment reversed, and judgment in favor of defendant, dismissing the complaint with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice BARBOUR, Judges JONES and MONELL dissenting.

By Judges Monell and Spencer.

Henry Frecking vs. Rebecca Rolland; judgments affirmed. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Samuel H. Dolland vs. Robert L. Taylor; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

William Johnson vs. Daniel S. Younes; judgment reversed on question of fact, order of reference vacated, and new trial granted, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Judge SPENCER.

William H. Baldwin et al. vs. Elizabeth Easler et al.; resettlement ordered.

Aaron Freedman vs. Nicholas Devoe; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated, and new trial granted, with costs to the appellants to abide the event. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Benjamin Sherman vs. Joseph L. Strange; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

George W. Metcalf vs. Josiah H. Baker; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

David K. De Wolf vs. Ebenezer V. Crandall and others; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiff in the verdict. Opinion by Judge SPENCER.

Frederick B. Schettler vs. Lawrence S. Smith; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Jabez A. Bostwick vs. Joseph W. Wilder and others; exceptions sustained; order dismissing complaint reversed, and new trial granted with costs to the plaintiff to abide event. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

By Judges Monell, Jones and Spencer.

Charles P. Hoist vs. Henry T. Schmidt and others; order reversed with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Benjamin F. Stephens vs. Manly Howe, and others; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated, and new trial granted, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Freedman.

Henry McGreckin vs. Julia A. Coulter; motion granted. Opinion by Judge MONELL, who will settle order on one day's notice by defendant's attorney.

Hawkins vs. Palmer; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Bapielsky vs. Lynch; judgment vacated and set aside, and new trial ordered, with costs. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Justin vs. Lane; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Strong vs. The Woodward Steam-pump Co.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Hall vs. Emmons; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Alger vs. Vanderpool; judgment reversed. Opinions by Judges MCCUNN and MONELL.

Knowlson vs. the Providence Steam-ship Company; order reversed. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Schmerche vs. Donovan; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Hinds vs. Perne; judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

By Judges Jones, McCunn and Freedman.

Francesca Kleine vs. George Kleiner; order affirmed with a modification. Opinion by Judge FREEDMAN.

James E. Lyon vs. Thomas M. Isett; order reversed upon conditions. Opinion by Judge FREEDMAN.

Charles Donate vs. Rollin Ostrander; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge FREEDMAN.

George F. Gray vs. James Fisk, Jr.; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge FREEDMAN.

Emeline Merey vs. The Safe Deposit Company; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, and reference vacated with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge JONES.

Israel Lewis et al. vs. Archibald G. Rogers; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge JONES.

Anna Becke vs. Geod. D. Meiner; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge JONES.

John Butler vs. James Anthony; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge JONES.

Addison Alger vs. Jacob Vanderpool; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge JONES; concurring opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

James Strong vs. The Woodward Steam-pump Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Mary Penning vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; payment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 30.

By Judge Jones.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. George Haps; motion dismissed without costs.

Walker vs. Gilbert et al.; judgment for plaintiff, findings filed.

John Gray vs. The Sterling Fire Insurance Company; The New-York Floating Company vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company; motion denied in all respects, with $10 costs.

Mary Ann Robinson vs. Anthony Robinson; findings filed.

Rudder vs. Goldmeyer; judgment for plaintiff; findings filed.

Eleanor F. Bishop vs. Nathaniel C. Bishop; motion to punish for contempt denied, without prejudice.

Eleanor F. Bishop vs. Nathaniel C. Bishop; motion for further counsel fee allowed to the extent of $100.

John W. Fowler vs. The Great Western Insurance Company; motion denied with $10 costs.

Marx vs. Ritter; judgment for defendant, with costs.

Drew vs. Devoe; motion dismissed without costs.

Matthew Bartlett vs. East Tennessee Zinc Company; order signed.

Caldwell vs. Clow; motion to punish and commit for contempt denied.

Alice Foster vs. John Foster; let the attachment issue against defendant, returnable Jan. 15, 1872, bailable in $400.

By Judge Monell.

Daniel B. Duvall vs. The English Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, of the City of New-York; amendments allowed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 30.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Kramer vs. Goldschmidt; judgment for defendant.

Orange County Milk Association vs. Brady; motion for a new trial denied.

By Judge Larremore.

Anton Wolf vs. Francis Osterman; motion granted, with leave to defendants to serve amended pleadings on payment of costs.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Eli Osborn et al., respondent, vs. Joseph W. Turnbull, appellant; judgment on report of referee affirmed. Opinion by Judge NEILSON.

Joseph W. Turnbull, appellant, vs. Eli Osborn et al., respondents; judgement on report of referee reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge NEILSON.

John Morton vs. William F. Goodwin; motion to set aside order of arrest granted.

R. Stockings vs. William Schaertlein; motion for stay till costs paid granted.

Isaac Jackson vs. John Andrews; motion to set aside issues framed for jury trial denied.

Wm. L. Roy vs. Elizabeth Fell and husband; case in equity, tried without a jury; the plaintiff, a judgment creditor of the husband, seeking to impeach the title of the wife to real estate, and have same treated as property of the husband, and applied to the payment of his debts, had the burden of proof; and, having called both defendants as witnesses, their uncontradicted statements that the purchase was made of a third person with her money, and with no fraudulent intent, though subject to criticism as to the details, entitles the defendants to judgment; no costs.

Sebastian Siever vs. Mary L. Pink; Michael Fanning vs. Alfred Thompson; Marcella Fanning vs. Alfred Thompson; Letitia Russell vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company; applications on the minutes for new trial in each of these cases denied.

Frederick Wilkins vs. Robt. Sharpe; new trial granted for error of law.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 30.

Before Justice Cardozo.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A NON-RESIDENT?

Joseph Agate vs. Eugene Mendes.—The defendant was formerly an extensive chocolate manufacturer on Broadway. He broke up business and went to Europe about a year ago, and returned a short time since. The plaintiff sued him for $5,000, alleged to be due for rent, and obtained an attachment against his property as a non-resident debtor. The defendant made a motion to set aside the attachment on the ground that he was a resident. Judge CARDOZO denied the motion, delivering the following opinion: "I do not attach any importance to the statements which the plaintiff claims were made to him by Martin and Beandin, and as I think these statements quite immaterial, I must regard the denials of them as equally so. In cases presenting the question of residence the point must be decided as a general rule from circumstances. When a man has a family here, with whom he lives, and he goes abroad leaving his family here, without declaring an intention to change his residence, it may, unless some other circumstances be developed, be fairly inferred that no such intention of change exists. But when, as here, from domestic or other causes the family has been broken up, we cannot have that circumstance to assist us. Now here, we have the case of a gentleman, of foreign birth, who, having sold out his business here, returns to his native country and remains away about a year. The question is, What is the natural inference? It seems to me it is irresistible that he means to take up his residence in the land of his birth. I think, therefore, that the motion should be denied."

Nathan Solomon for the motion; C. Bainbridge Smith opposed.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL MAKE,
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 2,
A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
THROUGHOUT THEIR VARIOUS DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS, PRIOR TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
NOW OFFER THE
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST COLLECTION OF
BLACK SILKS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, COMPRISING THE WELL-KNOWN MAKES OF BONNET, PONSON, PONCET, BELLON, MAGOSS, &c.
RANGING IN PRICE FROM $2 TO THE RICHEST IMPORTED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS,
On TUESDAY, Jan. 2:
FANCY STRIPES, 25 CTS.
PLAIN POPLINS, 25 CTS.
ENGLISH SERGES, 25 CTS.
ALL-WOOL SATINES, 50 CTS.
TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF OTHER STYLES OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
AT PRICES EQUALLY REDUCED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 2,
IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
LADIES' TUCKED YOKE NIGHT-DRESSES, $[illegible].
LADIES' TUCKED YOKE CHEMISES, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS TO MATCH, [illegible].
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $[illegible].
LADIES' TUCKED AND PUFFED BREAKFAST SACQUES, $[illegible].
LADIES' CASSIMERE MORNING-ROBES, $[illegible].
LADIES' FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, [illegible] UPWARD.
LADIES' PANIERS in ALL THE NEW STYLES.
LADIES' CLOTH SACQUES, REDUCED TO $[illegible].
LADIES' WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, SATINS, ALPACA, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DINNER, RECEPTION, AND BALL DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

A NEW-YEAR'S GREETING FROM
EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION.

As the old year, with its trials, struggles and successes, dies and passes into the grave of Time, and the new year, with its veiled destinies, is ushered into being, we are urged to make appropriate address to our friends and patrons, both to thank them for their indulgent patronage, and to explain to them our [illegible] for the past and hopes for the future.

During the past year we have zealously labored to supply our patrons with the choicest goods at moderate prices; we have endeavored to be scrupulously exact in all our representations and announcements; we have striven to enforce uniform politeness and faithful attendance in our establishment, and our large and steadily-increasing trade gives us the pleasing assurance that our efforts are recognized and appreciated. During the coming year we shall redouble our efforts to please; by an anticipated enlargement of our establishment, we hope to add both to the variety and assortment of our goods as well as to the comfort of our customers, and by more careful and more extensive importations from Europe, expect even to eclipse our special bargains of the past season. Young men, caring not for immediate gain but ambitious to build up a commercial name and fame, we are willing to sell with the very least possible percentage of profit, and to enjoy repayment in the future growth and development of our business.

Trusting to convince you of the sincerity of our efforts, and to demonstrate by our exertions that we deserve success, we cordially wish all a very happy, prosperous New Year, and remain most respectfully,
EHRICH & CO., No. 287 8th-av.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.—Preparatory to leaving for Europe for my Spring stock of shawls, I will offer the [illegible] goods on hand at attractive prices.
J. RUSSELL, No. 22 East 14th-st.

CLOTHING.

TO READY MONEY BUYERS.
TROUSERS TO MEASURE,
FROM
LONDON AND PARIS CASSIMERES,
$[illegible] TO $[illegible].
The well-known Custom Tailoring Firm of
McLEOD & REMMEY,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,
Have recently purchased for ready-money a large and desirable line of Imported Goods at less than cost of importation, and they offer to make them to measure at a price much less than at any time during this season.

Trousers to Measure, from London and Paris Cassimeres, $[illegible] to $[illegible].

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN AMERICAN Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver-ware, French and Cuckoo Clocks; best and cheapest at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 3[illegible] 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

STATIONERY.

NEW FIRMS AND OTHERS SUPPLIED with patent spring-back account-books, stationery and printing, at low prices.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE ARTS.

Beauty in arts. Principles to perceive, appreciate beauty, and acquire a true taste in painting, sculpture, &c. Beauty as an exact science, demonstrated on the best antique; private lessons. Address ARTS, Box No. 165 Times Office.

A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF NATural Flowers, Bouquets and Baskets, for New-Year's, to be had of W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Open all day Sunday.

ADVERTISING.—NEW-YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, an association of 200 newspapers in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c. Advertisers will find it for their interest to send for catalogue and estimates, or call at 13 Park-row, where files may be seen and contracts made.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond

(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

Interest Payable Quarterly,

Free of Government Tax

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE, OF THE

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA,

Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

THIS ROAD, NINETY-TWO MILES IN LENGTH, SEVENTY OF WHICH ARE IN ACTUAL OPERATION, RUNS SOUTH-WESTERLY FROM LOGANSPORT TO ROCKVILLE, PASSING CENTRALLY THROUGH FIVE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PRODUCTIVE COUNTIES OF INDIANA, HITHERTO WITHOUT RAILWAY FACILITIES, AND PENETRATING FOR TWELVE MILES, AT ITS SOUTHERN TERMINUS, THE CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELDS OF PARKE COUNTY. IT AFFORDS THE SHORTEST EXISTING OUTLET TO CHICAGO, TOLEDO, DETROIT, FORT WAYNE, LOGANSPORT, AND ALL OTHER INTERMEDIATE POINTS FOR THE BLOCK COAL (NOW IN SUCH LARGE DEMAND,) LUMBER, CATTLE, GRAIN, AND OTHER SURPLUS PRODUCTS OF THIS RICH AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL SECTION OF THE STATE.

FOR THE PRESENT WE OFFER A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT 92, AND ACCRUED INTEREST, IN CURRENCY, OR WILL EXCHANGE THEM FOR UNITED STATES BONDS OR OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES AT THE RATES OF THE DAY.

AT THE ABOVE PRICE THESE BONDS YIELD TO THE INVESTOR 8 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN THE BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WE UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS AS OFFERING THE MOST AMPLE SECURITY AND LIBERAL RETURNS.

FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US ON APPLICATION.

Jones & Schuyler,

NO. 12 PINE-ST.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 7 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

OFFER FOR SALE

A PART OF THE GRANT LANDS AND INDEMNITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $6,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,000,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howitt, Land Commissioner, Dec. 12, 1871, says: "There will be at the date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $7 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the ensuing year at not less $10,000,000. The 'Ties' or sleepers are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price steady and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security."

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the sinking fund will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds to be delivered free of Government tax, and unconditional bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees.
Jan. 1, 1872. 28 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE
RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 164 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY complied with the requisition of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Department of the State of New-York by the full payment in the name of the stockholders of the fifty per cent. assessment made on their, and ALL IMPAIRMENT, (caused by the recent conflagration at Chicago,) has thereby been REPAIRED, and the CAPITAL STOCK of THE TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS over and above ALL LIABILITIES.

JOHN GHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 125 BROADWAY, Dec. 18, 1871.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on Friday, Dec. 22, preparatory to the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the registered owners of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest.

All bondholders who have changed their Post-Office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send the address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th December, at the close of business, and will be opened again on the 3d January, 1872.

By order of the Board of Directors.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking room, No. 262 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES H. BOGERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.

J. D. VERMILYE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FLOATING
DRY DOCK COMPANY, NO. 234 SOUTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. The polls will be open from 11 M. to 1 P. M.

H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Nos. 429 and 431 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house, No. 257 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, etc., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 11 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING
ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. R. MERRIFIELD, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Consumers' Ice Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 146 Montague-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

STEPHEN H. COLGATE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY,

Offices at all towns wanted by WM. C. GERARD, 2 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY..... $39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED) ONLY..... 1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 40 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued. Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI, BONDS,

Paying Ten per Cent. semi-annually, in New-York City. Price 87½ and accrued interest. Assessed value of property, $7,734,187 00. Actual cash value over $16,000,000 00. (These are genuine County Bonds.) Strictly first-class securities always on hand.

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, a d Drafts on Exchange on

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDER, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 40 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY,
NO. 50 LIBERTY-ST., ROOM NO. 17,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 50 and 52 Liberty-st., Room No. 37, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The question of ratifying the past acts and proceedings of the trustees and other officers will also come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, by order of the Board.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Bazaar Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 128 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. GEORGE H. MASSETT has an interest in our firm from this date.

E. F. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 23 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1872.

THE firm of HENDRICKS & LISSBERGER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each partner will sign in liquidation.

HARMON HENDRICKS,
L. LISSBERGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

The business of the late firm of HENDRICKS & LISSBERGER will be continued by the undersigned at the same store, No. 255 Pearl-st.

L. LISSBERGER.

THE firm of HALSTEAD & SHEBWOOD, Merchants doing business at No. 26 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. GRIFFEN B. HALSTEAD will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

GRIFFEN B. HALSTEAD,
JAMES SHERWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BOYD & BENEDICT, for the transaction of a custom brokerage business, at No. 104 Pearl-st.

JOHN C. BOYD
EDWARD L. BENEDICT.

MR. CHAS. G. KLUG RETIRES THIS DAY from our firm, and Messrs. CHAS. EDW. SMITHERS and FRANK S. SMITHERS have been admitted partners from this date.

CHAS. UNGER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

MR. MICHAEL SNOW RETIRES FROM our firm this date, by mutual consent.

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COUNTY BUILDING, PARK, NO. 8 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Dec. 20, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons qualified to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1872. On and after that date interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 4, 1871, will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid on that day.

BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
420 MADISON-AV. AND 22D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 22, 1872, at the Company's Office, No. 229 Fifth-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 23, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 23, 1872.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (5) Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1872.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 2d of January next.

Transfer-books are closed until that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of current six months, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Dec. 22 to the morning of Jan. 10, 1872.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND
BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 30 William-st., New-York, on the 2d day of January.

Transfer-books will be closed until that date.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL
COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.

CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from 23d inst. to the 2d proximo.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date, until the 2d prox.

JOHN T. BONNER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. Transfer-books will remain closed from this date until Jan. 2, prox.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent free of tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 2.

R. MCCARTER, Cashier.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK
RAILROAD CO.,
SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1871.

THE COUPON OF JANUARY 1, 1872, upon the Consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Co., New-York.

J. O. MOSS, Treas.

NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall-st.

JOHN R. KENNEDY, President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., free from tax, payable Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, until Jan. 3.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 1, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE FUNDED Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Dec. 6, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, Financial Agents of the State.

HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will close to-morrow until 2d of January.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until 10th January, 1872.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months (free of tax.) payable on and after the 2d of January, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d prox.

G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January, 1872.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas'r.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d proximo.

H. H. FERRINS, JR., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of $3 per share on the capital stock of this bank, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. Transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 3 to date of payment inclusive.

CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST.—The coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, from First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation after that date at National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 2, 1872, at office of

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDOUT and Oswego Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 9 Wall-st.

EDWARD RAIGHT, Treasurer.

WATER BONDS, PORTLAND, OREGON.—The January interest on the above will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, at our office, 10 Wall-st.

LEONARD, SELDON & FOSTER.

THE COUPONS OF SCIOTO COUNTY (Bonds, (State of Ohio,) maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, when presented, at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BREDAN FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Dividend.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable Jan. 4, 1872, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. Transfer-books closed from Dec. 20 to Jan. 4.

CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

COUPONS NO. 15 OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, in gold, at the office of the Company, No. 15 Devonshire-st., and at the banking house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 38 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHAS. W. PIERCE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1871.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January proximo, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1872, on Northern Pacific First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the Banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

GALLATIN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free from tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

A. J. BERRIAN, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed till the 2d proximo.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, SEWARD CORNER
2ND-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRectors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD
COMPANY, Office No. 65 Chambers-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORtgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

JOHN ALLAN, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2.

H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF CHICAGO CITY Bonds, "Municipal" and "Water Loan," maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

HOLDERS OF JANUARY, 1872, COUpons, Louisiana State Eight per cent. Bonds, issued to New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas, will present them for payment at the Bank of America.

A. R. WELLMAN,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

OMAHA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.—The interest coupon due Jan. 1, 1872, on the Omaha and North-western Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York.

COUPONS OF THE WEST WISCONsin RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presented at the office of the Company, 115 Broadway.

F. R. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE ALTAMONT County Bonds, (Ohio,) due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the office of William Nelson & Co., No. 40 Wall-st., on and after that date.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS CITY OF Portsmouth, (Ohio,) maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, when presented, at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1872.—JANUARY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., New-York.

The twenty-third semi-annual Interest Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22. All interest not called for will remain a principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 22d of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On deposits made now interest will commence from Jan. 1.

Bank books in German, French and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

BETHUNE A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 10-A AND BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $2,000 will be paid on and after the third Tuesday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. LYON, President.

GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 2 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED IN 1850.

DEPOSITS..... $4,175,600 00

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 10, 1872; or if not withdrawn, will be added to the amount and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest begins Jan. 1 on new deposits of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received and upward.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 75 8TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Six Per Cent

DISASTERS ON SEA AND LAND.

A Steamer and Ship Sunk, with All on Board.

Burning of a Turpentine-Ship—Explosion of a Boiler in a Crowded Street—Five Children Killed—Sinking of the Chattanooga—Perils of Travel on the Erie Road.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 30.—The Russian steam-ship Russ, plying on the Caspian Sea, foundered in a terrible gale. All on board, officers, crew and passengers, were drowned. The steamer had a million roubles in treasure on board, which is a total loss.

London, Dec. 30.—A ship named *Edward* foundered off Falmouth yesterday, and all on board were lost. No particulars have come to hand.

The ship *Pye*, from Wilmington, with a cargo of 2,100 barrels of turpentine, was totally destroyed by fire while lying at Southend, on the Thames. The loss of her cargo has a material effect upon the prices of turpentine in this market.

Aspinwall, Dec. 30.—The bark *Hunter*, Capt. Brown, of Kennebec, Me., for Honduras Nov. 28, was wrecked off the Bahamas, and is a total loss. The crew were saved.

Glasgow, Dec. 30.—While a large road wagon propelled by steam, and carrying heavy boilers, was passing through the streets today, surrounded and followed by a throng of children, one of the boilers exploded. Five children were killed outright, and seven were so badly injured that their recovery is doubtful. The dead and injured were frightfully mutilated.

Erie Wrecks and Smash-Up—Mismanagement and Penuriousness.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lackawaxen, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871.

This week has been remarkable for serious smash-ups on the Erie in this vicinity, no less than three having occurred since Tuesday. The first was the wreck of the coal-train on the Honesdale Branch, by the rolling down upon the track of an immense boulder, directly in front of the train, and by which the fireman, G. W. Schwarz, was killed.

A COAL SMASH.

Thursday night a very serious collision of coal-trains, caused by the carelessness of a signal-man, occurred near Pond Eddy, a few miles below this station. Owing to some obstruction, four coal-trains had been brought to a stand-still, the last of which, Lyman Johnson, conductor, was being rapidly followed by Frank Whitfall's train. As soon as Johnson's train was stopped, he sent a man back with a lamp to signal Whitfall's train. The man went but a short distance, and stopped at a curve in the road, where his signal could not be seen by the engineer of the approaching train, which was near enough to whistle for the station. The consequence was that when the lamp was seen by the engineer, it was too late to stop the train, and it went plunging at full speed into Johnson's train. The hands on this train, seeing that a smash-up was inevitable, left the caboose, and some of them succeeded in reaching places of safety. One brakeman, however, in running over the cars to reach the front end of the train, was thrown several feet by the concussion, and was seriously injured. Thirteen cars of Johnson's train, loaded with coal, were smashed to pieces. Most of the coal was thrown down the bank into the Delaware river. About 100 tons were lost. The engine of Whitfall's train was badly wrecked, and some of the cars more or less injured. The track was obstructed for several hours, detaining all trains. The careless flagman was discharged on the spot.

ANOTHER COAL SMASH.

An accident of a similar nature occurred about two miles above Millville, on the Honesdale Branch, last night. Regular coal-train No. 4 had stopped on the track, and the sending back of a flagman was neglected. Before the train again pulled ahead, the fourth extra of coal No. 3 came around a curve, and ran into it. Fortunately the extra was not going at full speed, or the result would have been more serious. As it was, the caboose and three cars on the regular, and the engine and six cars on the extra were wrecked. Before the track could be cleared the Branch was completely filled with coal trains, and further running of coal was abandoned until noon today.

THE CAUSE.

The disasters are in a measure directly traceable to the general mismanagement, and the shifts resorted to to economize. The men on this Division (the Delaware) are forced to do double work, and yet many of them have been unable to make full pay. They are paid by the trip, and so many miles running is called a day's work. During this month the track, which is single on this Division, has been completely blockaded for days at a time with trains, scarcity of locomotives making the situation worse. Right of way has been kept for passenger trains, and freight and coal trains are obliged to lie on switches and sidings, awaiting orders, sometimes eight hours. Certain "gangs" have been compelled to remain with their trains night and day, getting little or no sleep for three days at a time. I have seen brakemen so worn out for want of sleep that they have fallen asleep while eating. One, just as his train started out of this station during the blockade, dropped asleep at his brake, and fell between two cars, but fortunately lodged on the bumpers and recovered his footing. He struck against some projecting iron or timber, and knocked out several teeth, and cut his head badly. With the pertinacity of his class, however, he insisted on staying on his train, although it was a bitter cold night, and continued on the trip. This great strain on the endurance of these men in a measure accounts for the unusual number of deaths among them this winter, and the occurrence of the many accidents. During the intense cold weather last week, hundreds of these railroad men were compelled to lie in their trains at by-stations, all night, awaiting orders. That they have come out of the severest trial they have ever had on the Erie Railway, as well as they have, is to be greatly wondered at. And after it all, they will receive but little more than half time.

Boiler Explosion in Ohio—Four Persons Killed.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, Dec. 28.

Thursday morning a sad accident occurred at Wakeman, in the cooper-shop close by the railway track, and owned by Ellis & Halsom. The engine had been started but a little while when the boiler exploded with terrible force. The engineer, a man named Hunt and three boys, named Murphy, Austin and Lamb, were killed at once, and three persons were wounded, though we believe not seriously injured. The immediate cause of the explosion may need explanation, though the boiler is said to have been defective, and it is reported that the engineer remarked but a few minutes before the calamity that it was not safe. Engineer Hunt was a married man, and had been living in Wakeman but a short time.

The Sinking of the Chattanooga at League Island.

Some of the Philadelphia papers give a few particulars of the sinking of the United States steam-corvette *Chattanooga*, at her anchorage off League Island, on Monday night last. The *Chattanooga* was one of the vessels constructed for the Government under contract near the close of the war. She was built at Philadelphia, and attempted her trial trip from that port in 1866, under command of Capt. McKinstry. Her full armament was twenty-three guns, and her tonnage 2,[illegible]80 tons. Her sharp-lined model enabled her to make fast time, but before she had gone far on her sea voyage off our coast it was discovered that her timbers were defective and rotten, and she was brought into port, and after a thorough survey by a Board of Naval Officers was pronounced unfit for duty. In the report of the Secretary of the Navy, rendered to the President in 1869, he says, of this vessel: "She is admitted on all hands to be a signal failure to hull, which should be disposed of. During a recent sudden thaw the ice in the Delaware came down the river, tore her from her anchorage out in the main stream, and strained the already rotten timbers and defective seams so much that she went to the bottom on Christmas night. She lies there now entirely submerged at high tide, and chafing on the ice and on the bottom. Commodore George F. Emmons, commandant at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, has been engaged since that time in doing what can be done to save the Government property, thereby assisting Capt. Howell, the Commandant at the League Island Station. Capt. Howell, who relieved Commodore Frailey, has lately returned from the Mediterranean, where he held the position of Chief of Staff of the European fleet. Commodore Emmons succeeded in extricating from the wreck the armament of guns, and is now engaged in recovering the machinery on board, which, in 1866, cost the Government nearly $100,000."

THE BALTIMORE EXPLOSION.

A Planing-Mill in Baltimore Wholly Destroyed—Three Persons Killed, and Several Others Severely Injured.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 30.

The alarm of fire sounded at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon was caused by the explosion of a large tubular boiler in the saw and planing mills of the Harrington Brothers, on the north-east corner of Pratt and Fremont streets. The effect of the explosion is a most singular one. Instead of the pressure converging to some given part of the boiler, it appears to have sought vent at the top and both sides, thus rendering the consequences much more disastrous than they would otherwise have been. There were employed in and about the buildings twenty or thirty men. The second floors were used for the storing of scantling and other raw material, while the lower floor was occupied by the machinery and dressed timbers. In a back apartment on this floor was the engine-room, and in it, or rooms almost adjoining, were seven men employed. When the boiler exploded they were all busily engaged at work. Simultaneously with the quivering of the walls to their very foundation, the roof was lifted into the air, scattering bricks, mortar, beams of wood and fragments of iron in every direction, showering themselves into the streets and upon the roofs of adjoining houses, creating great consternation among the people. Several pieces of heavy timbers were buried 100 yards beyond the mill, but without doing any injury to parties in the streets. The building was almost a complete wreck; the walls crumbled and gave way like so much rotten clay. Large chimneys toppled and fell, and huge timbers, with the roof, mingled in a confused mass in the vacuum created by the explosion. As if to intensify the terror of this picture of ruin a fire followed the explosion and enshrouded the pile in a thick pall of black smoke.

The fire raged with considerable fury, and such was the alarming state of affairs when the firemen and policemen arrived. At this moment it was stated by one of the proprietors that there were several men buried beneath the ruins, and the wildest consternation of terror immediately took possession of those who heard the terrible news. While the firemen, at the greatest risk of their lives beneath the tottering walls, played their streams, others were busily engaged working to save the unfortunates. The first person found was William Scarborough, who was not an employe of the mill, but had visited the place on business and was standing near the boiler when it exploded. He was badly injured about the body, though it is thought not internally. His face was badly cut and crushed, and his nose broken. The second person taken from the ruins was Martin Duffner, a workman in the mill. When found he was completely exhausted and nearly senseless. His head was badly cut, and other portions of his body were lacerated by the jagged ends of planks and bricks. The firemen commenced removing the *débris* with great industry near the engine-room, about the spot which they thought most likely to be the one at which the missing engineer would be found, and in a few minutes a body dirt-begrimed and mangled, was placed upon an extemporized bier, and the dirt washed from the face, when it was found to be that of William Harrington, the senior member of the firm. He was almost in a stooping posture when found, and the bruises upon his body and cuts about his head showed that he was crushed down by the heavy timbers. The body was carried to his home, on the south-east corner of Pratt and Parrish streets, where he has a wife and several grown daughters.

All this time the fire was burning with fierce intensity. About 11½ o'clock the firemen came across the body of a youth named George Frank, who had been employed about the establishment as driver. He was only partially buried, and conversed freely with his rescuers while they were at work. Stimulants were passed him through the crevices in the *débris*, and he encouraged the men to make renewed efforts to relieve him. His father was present, and his distress was painful to behold. After being rescued, the boy was removed to the Infirmary, where he received proper attention. He had been scalded about the face very badly, and it is thought that he inhaled some of the steam.

About 3 o'clock, after the greatest energy on the part of the firemen to keep the flames from spreading, the fire was extinguished entirely, and a person could gain some definite idea now that the smoke had all cleared away. The beams, rafters and machinery were all mixed with sheets of iron and other material in a confused mass. The axes of the firemen were freely plied, and obstruction after obstruction was removed, rubbish was dug through, and at the spot where the engine-room originally stood remnants of clothes were seen, and soon a human body was found. When laid hold of, it had been so cooked and boiled by the steam that one of the legs pulled out at the thigh joint, and another was burnt to a crisp up to the knee. The head was so horribly mashed and the face so marred as to be almost unrecognizable. It was discovered to be the body of William Grayson Jennings, the fireman. The deceased was thirty years of age and unmarried, and is represented to have always lead a sober, honest and steady life. After he had been laid out at his home his pockets were searched and the amount of $270 found in a perfectly sound condition. His watch was found among the *débris* a short while after the body had been recovered, in a perfectly sound condition.

At 4 o'clock the firemen commenced the search for the body of a youth named Wm. Clarke, who was an apprentice in the mill, and after removing the larger portion of the exploded boiler and a considerable quantity of bricks and timber the body was found in a sitting posture, his hands hanging down by his side, his knees drawn up and his head between them. He was seventeen years of age, and a son of the policeman who met his death at the hands of Kussy, in Holliday-street, last Summer. His mother and an uncle were both present, and their grief was almost frantic. His body was removed to his home, on Eager-street, near Ensor.

The workmen had no intimation of the occurrence until they felt the shock, when those who had not been stunned to unconsciousness effected their escape from the building in any way that they could. Anthony Jenet jumped out of a second-story window, spraining his hip badly and cutting his head; he was removed to his home, on Franklin-street, above Poppleton. John Dover made his escape by way of the front door. He was burned slightly about the head and face; he lives on Dover-street, near Fremont. Henry Renninger escaped by way of the front part of the building, and was burned slightly about the face; he walked to his home, No. 174 King-street. Chas. Tyler, residing on Eutaw-street, near Preston, was slightly cut in various parts of the body. T. Hobbs was injured about the head and back; he was taken to his home, on Lombard, near Poppleton-street. Benjamin Murray, colored, a driver for Belfleisch & Son, was injured about the head and face, but was able to walk to his residence, on Raborg-street, near Schroeder. He had driven a wagon and pair of mules into the yard of the mill, and the shock was so great as to detach the animals from the wagon, but they were in no way injured.

The loss on the building is estimated at about $25,000, and it was erected about two years ago. It was insured as follows: In the Franklin, Philadelphia, for $1,250; Citizens' Fire and Marine, Wheeling, for $1,250; Peabody, Wheeling, for $1,250; Action, Wheeling, for $1,250; National, Wheeling, for $1,250; Fire and Marine, Wheeling, for $1,250; West Virginia, for $1,250, and Franklin, $1,250; total, $10,000.

The boiler was comparatively a new one, having been placed in position last January, when it was thoroughly tested. It was made by Bartlett, Robbins & Co. One of the firm stated yesterday that the explosion could not have resulted from low water, as the boiler was tested a half hour before the disaster occurred and found to be filled. During the afternoon a number of gentlemen experienced in boiler-making examined the fragments of the boiler and gave as their opinion that the iron was of first quality, and that it had been put together in the most substantial and skillful manner. The true cause of the explosion, therefore, will forever remain a mystery. Coroner Spicer yesterday afternoon summoned a jury of inquest to inquire into the cause which led to the death of the persons found in the ruins of the mill, and after the jury had visited the place and viewed the bodies of the victims adjourned to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Western Station-house. The jury consists of Isaac Litter (foreman), Frederick Kirchner, John Mitchell, Geo. W. Burns, B. D. Hyde, John A. Applegarth, George Addison, James Barrett, W. D. McMillan, John Peacock, C. R. Waters and Robert Dade.

The Williamsburg Homicide.

Coroner Whitehill commenced an inquest last evening in the case of Patrick Murphy, who died at his residence, No. 161 North Seventh-street, Williamsburg, yesterday, from the effects of injuries received on Christmas night in a whisky brawl at John Wagner's liquor-store, North Sixth-street.

The deceased previous to his death deposed that John Magner kicked him in the stomach, and he was arrested on a Coroner's warrant. The only testimony elicited against Magner last night was given by Denis Mohand, who swore that he was at Murphy's residence on the night he was injured, and was there when he entered, exclaiming to his wife, "I am killed, and John Magner did it."

At about midnight the Coroner adjourned the inquest until Tuesday evening next, and remanded Magner to prison.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

The Bible War at Hunter's Point Not Yet Ended—Petition from the Catholic Party to the Education Board.

At a meeting of the Education Board of Long Island City, last night, the following petition on the part of the Roman Catholic party, objecting to the reading of the Bible in the public schools, was read by the Secretary:

Long Island City, Dec. 29, 1871.

To the Honorable Board of Education of Long Island City:

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned residents and citizens of this city, respectfully petition your honorable body for the repeal of that portion of section 18, article 2, of the By-Laws of the Board of Education, which reads as follows: "The daily opening exercises shall consist of the reading of a portion of the Holy Scripture without note or comment;" and we further petition your honorable body that no religious instruction, prayers, hymns, or other religious exercise be permitted in the public schools during school hours for the following reasons:

First—Because we, as members of the Catholic Church, cannot join in religious exercises with non-Catholics, even when the exercise is the same in substance and in form.

Second—Because the religious exercises hitherto held in the public schools, and the religious instruction given therein have been and are still condemned by our highest ecclesiastical authority as corrupt, false, and heretical. We are forbidden to read or to attend the religious instructions and the prayers which our children are obliged to attend in the public schools.

Third—Because as freemen we have the natural and inalienable right to hold to this belief, and to live according to its teachings.

Fourth—Because as rational and responsible beings we have a natural and inalienable right to truth, to its full enjoyment and possession; a natural and inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness, or what we conscientiously believe to be the greatest good.

Fifth—Because we, as parents, have alone the natural and inalienable right to dictate to our own children during their minority what shall and shall not be their religious convictions; how, and why, and what they shall believe and practice in religion, and we hold that no human power or authority, whether it be ecclesiastical or civil, can justly claim this right, or justly exercise this power, except with our consent.

Sixth—Because we as citizens of the State of New-York have a constitutional right to hold, to enjoy and to practice this religious belief, and we hold that under the Constitution of the State we cannot be legally deprived of any right or privilege secured to any citizen of this State on account of religious convictions or the exercise or enjoyment thereof.

Seventh—Because we, as residents of Long Island City, have a legal right according to section 24, title 8 of our city charter to send our children to the public schools of this city, and the only conditions required by law in order to entitle children to the benefits of our public schools are, first, that they shall be residents of the city; secondly, that they shall be of the ages between four and twenty-one years; their attendance to religious instructions, exercises or practices is not imposed as a legal condition to entitle them to the benefits of such public instruction; and if it were, it would be unconstitutional, and therefore not binding.

Eighth—Because we as tax-payers believe that the employment and payment of officers and teachers by the civil authorities for the dissemination and maintenance of Protestant revealed religious instruction, exercises and practices in our public schools during school hours, and the forcing of attendance on the part of the children to religious instructions which teach mysteries that require an act of supernatural faith to believe them, which are beyond the reach or demonstration of human reason, and which are given as holy and sacred as the teachings of a divine authority, without any proof or evidence to the child, or to the parent of the child, of these mysteries, or that such or such instructions or exercise is holy or divine authority, or by divine authority, in a word, that it must be accepted without note or comment, is an assumption and an outrage on the part of civil authorities against the rights of conscience, and against the organic laws of this State, and is giving the School Boards a right and a power greater than has been given by the State to its Government, in its organic laws, by and through which the School Boards alone can have an existence. It perverts public institutions to private ends; it prostitutes the public funds to the interest of a particular class; it institutes anarchy in the State; foments disunion, discord and bitter prejudice in the minds of fellow-citizens, and brings odium and disgrace upon the whole system of public instruction.

We, therefore, pray your honorable body to take prompt and decisive action on the matter which we here lay before you, to the end that we and our children may no longer suffer from a public insult and injustice which we have borne patiently for many years; to the end that our children may as speedily as possible enter our public schools and participate in all exercises without protest, and to the end that not only our children, but the children of every class and denomination of our fellow-citizens may profit by the maternal generosity, solicitude and justice of this state without suffering insult or injustice on account of their race, their color or their creed.

The prayer of the petition was unanimously denied. Commissioner White, of the Fifth Ward, sent in his resignation, which was accepted.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Some Little Bills for Repairs to Armories—Increase of Salaries.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

Sheriff's official services for the quarter	$20,280 90
Sheriff's commitments	5,305 50
Supplies for County Jail during December	3,280 30
Coroners' fees for quarter ending December	14,830 00
Post-mortem bills	1,500 00
Knickerbocker Ice Company for ice—1871	2,010 00
B. F. Brady, engrossing resolutions	286 00
Repairs to Sixth Regiment armory	1,721 85
Repairs to Sixth Regiment armory	3,222 68
Repairs to Ninth Regiment armory	1,213 05
Repairs to Twelfth Regiment armory	8,715 52
Repairs to Seventy-first Regiment armory	7,480 80
Repairs to Eighty-fourth Regiment armory	1,364 00
Repairs to Washington Grays armory	4,825 12
Repairs to armory on Twenty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue	2,674 17
Three door-keepers to the Special Committee on Accounts, $250 each	750 00
Wm. F. Finnegan, services as Clerk of Marine Court, Sept. 1 to date	[illegible]
Robert McKay, services as Clerk of Marine Court, Sept. 1 to date	[illegible]

A resolution was adopted to increase the salary of Dr. Philip Merkle, Interpreter and Clerk to the Marine Court, from $1,500 to $3,000 per annum.

The Board then adjourned, subject to call.

Interest on the Public Moneys.

City Chamberlain Bradley makes the following return of interest on City and County deposits for the month of December:

	Proportionate balance.	Proportionate expenses.
Union Trust Company	$849 32	$86 05
Tenth National Bank	3,227 26	142 84
Broadway Bank	31,556 36	1,496 77

Leaving, subject to future draft, $34,044 [illegible].

Mr. Bradley has paid into the City Treasury, from May 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871, the sum of $205,721 76.

Attempted Assassination at Spotswood, New-Jersey.

On Thursday night an unknown person attempted to murder Mr. Daniel Snowhill, at Spotswood, a town on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, about ten miles from South Amboy and the same distance from New-Brunswick. A variety wedding was in progress at the Spotswood Hotel and Snowhill was among the guests. About midnight a suspicious-looking person was noticed a number of times upon the piazza and about the yard. James Jernee, the proprietor of the house, went out to see who the person was. He was accompanied by Snowhill. The men hailed the stranger, and asked him what he wanted, but received no answer. They then asked him either to go away, or to come in and join the party. Snowhill insisted upon his coming in, and took hold of his coat to draw him toward the house. Up to this time the stranger had not spoken or made any motion, but stood back rather in the shade. When, however, Snowhill took hold of his coat, he drew a pistol and fired two shots in quick succession. One ball entered Snowhill's left breast, and the other passed over his head and entered the frame-work of the door-way. He immediately fell to the ground, and in the excitement following no attempt was made to secure the would-be murderer. Dr. Brunnagen examined and dressed the wound, but was unable to find the ball which lodged near the heart. The wounded man is still alive, but will probably not recover. There was no clew left as to who the assassin might be, and no suspicion rested upon any one until the following morning. Upon examining the grounds about the house a false mustache and goatee, a silk hat and a pair of gentlemen's gloves were found. It was then discovered that Mrs. Chauncy, a lady well known and with whom Snowhill had been on terms of intimacy, was missing. Her absence and the articles of disguise found led to the belief that she was the assassin. Efforts to effect her arrest were immediately made, but without effect, and if she was the criminal she has probably made her escape.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

At an early hour yesterday morning the store of Edward A. Morrison was entered by burglars, through a window opening into the rear yard, and was robbed of handkerchiefs and other goods worth $600.

An adventurous thief, yesterday morning, entered the house No. 99 Park-avenue, through the scuttle on the roof, which he reached through the unoccupied house next door. While prowling about the upper floor he got into the room of a servant girl, who screamed so lustily that he was forced to fly before he had secured any plunder. Mention of this case was made on the Police morning returns, where it is impossible to find any reference to any robbery when anything is stolen, unless the thief is secured. The hundreds of burglaries which occur every year, involving a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars for which no arrest is made, are carefully kept from public knowledge.

Charles Brown was caught yesterday in the act of stealing a case of champagne from No. 22 Beaver-street, and was committed for trial, by Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court.

Thomas J. Davis was committed yesterday, by Justice Dowling, on a charge of attempting to pick pockets at Washington Market.

Walter N. Harris, aged nine years, of No. 412 West Twenty-fifth-street, died yesterday from injuries received Friday evening by being run over by a truck.

Andrew Deignet, a German, died yesterday, in the Strangers' Hospital, from injuries accidentally received on Thursday.

Margaret Norton died yesterday from injuries received by falling down stairs, at No. [illegible] Vandewater-street.

Marella Devlin, aged nine years, died yesterday at No. [illegible] West Thirty-third-street, from scalds accidentally received by a kettle of boiling water falling upon her.

Joseph Wolf, of No. 37 Maiden-lane, jeweler, and John Amour, were committed yesterday by Commissioner Shields, for manufacturing counterfeit gold coins of the denomination of one dollar.

THE STREETS.

Meeting of the Street-Cleaning Commission—The Contract to be Examined.

The Street-cleaning Commission met at 2½ P. M. yesterday, the Mayor presiding.

Judge Bosworth read a report on the condition of the streets from the 4th inst. to the 16th, showing that according to the reports of the Police, very little street cleaning had been done during that time. The excuse offered by the contractor's foreman for this neglect was that much rain had fallen during a portion of the time, and that on some occasions frost and snow prevented the gathering up of the mud and dirt.

The Mayor said that there were two bills of the contractor awaiting the Board's decision.

Judge Bosworth said he should move that the bill for work supposed to have been done between the 1st and 16th of December be not paid. He would also, he said, call attention to a way in which the contract might be canceled. The contract said that the City Inspector should make complaints against the contractor when he neglected his work, and if the complaints were sustained the contract should be annulled. The Board of Health was supposed to take the place and perform the duties of the City Inspector, but it was doubtful how far its powers extended.

The Mayor moved that the Board adjourn, and that before the next meeting the contract be examined. At the same time, he said, the Corporation Counsel had once given his opinion that no means existed by which the contract could be circumvented or annulled, and if it were brought into the Courts the contractor would, in every probability, win his suit and get his money, even if he had never used a broom. He thought there was but one way to get out of the snarl, and that was for the Legislature to authorize the purchase of the contract and put the matter in charge of the Board of Health.

The Board then adjourned.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Mr. Henry Bergh Expresses His Opinion on the Unmanly Sport.

The following letter explains itself:

Dec. 29, 1871.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr.:

Sir: Public notice is given in yesterday's *Sun* of your purpose to take part in a pigeon shooting-match on Saturday, Dec. 30, at Jerome Park, for a wager of $2,000. This is in direct violation of the law, which you will find in the Revised Statutes, volume XI., page 924. By a recent resolution of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, its President is requested to enforce all laws relating to this subject. After the suppression of a great pigeon match, which was attempted in this county about two years ago, it was deemed proper to suspend all action in relation to this cruel and unmanly "sport," as it is called, in the hope that, on reflection, a more humane and loyal sentiment would supersede the one which prompted it. In this, the Society and all just and compassionate people have been disappointed. That there should be found men in a Christian land capable of deriving pleasure from the mutilation and agony of one of the tamest and most gentle of all the feathered race, one, too, suggestive of a heavenly emblem, in all countries and ages where the religion of the Saviour is received, may be cited as a bad omen for our civilization. No plea which applies to hunting excuses this game. The bird is captured, and instead of being killed for food, is confined until required to satisfy an ignominious sensation, when its prison is opened, but, as if to rebuke its tormentors, the little victim often refuses to fly until driven away by a hired confederate, when its human enemy discharges his murderous weapon while it still hovers about its former cage, and shattered and torn it either falls dead or, more frequently, dies of starvation. And this is called "sport." This violation of the laws of God and man shall cease; that is, if the constituted agents of justice will perform their duty. Mine is to politely and feelingly request you to desist from the cruel and illegal course you are reported to have in contemplation, and, at the same time, to notify you that I have taken necessary measures to vindicate the laws on the occasion in question.

I am yours, respectfully,

HENRY BERGH, President.

Weather of the Week at the Central Park Meteorological Department.

Barometer—Mean, 30.115 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. Dec. [illegible], 30.412 inches; minimum at 0 A. M. Dec. 27, 29.628 inches; range, .784 inch.

Thermometer—Mean, 34.1°; maximum at 0 h. 0 m. A. M. Dec. 24, 54.2°; minimum at 7 A. M. Dec. 28, 14°; range, 40.2°. Remarks—Dec. 26, rain from 10:30 A. M. to 11½ A. M.; amount of water, .01 inch; Dec. 26, rain from 2:40 to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .18 inch; Dec. 27, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 7 A. M.; amount of water, .04 inch; Dec. 29, snow and rain from 11½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.; amount of water, .17 inch; total amount of water for week, .35 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,115 miles.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Judge Bedford yesterday adjourned the Court of General Sessions to Thursday next.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Purser R. W. Albert, of the Havana steam-ship *Morro Castle*, for favors.

The investigation in the case of Harbor-Master Hart will be resumed on Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Marshal Hart reports the number of licenses issued and renewed during 1871, at 13,639. The amount received therefor was $63,827 75.

The Board of Aldermen held two sessions yesterday, but transacted no business at either. Both Boards of the old Common Council will meet on Monday morning.

Col. Andrew Harrison will lecture on "The Life and Adventures of an Old Soldier," at St. Peter's Hall, West Twentieth-street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 4.

Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburg; Judge R. M. Corwine, of Washington, D. C.; Gen. E. N. Bates, State Treasurer of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

While practicing on a trapeze during a rehearsal at the Union-square Theatre yesterday Mrs. Geraldine, residing at No. 142 East Seventeenth-street, fell to the stage and was seriously injured.

The employes of the New-York News Company yesterday presented the manager, Mr. W. D. Bancker, with an amethyst ring and a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions, expressive of their appreciation of his services.

The work on the new Post-office is not getting on very fast at present, on account of the bad weather; but the workmen are striving to complete the first story of the building as soon as possible.

The fair and festival in aid of St. Stephen's Church in East Twenty-eighth-street, closed last evening. The receipts have amounted to near $9,000, a good part of which will be devoted to clearing off the debt of the church, and the balance applied to charitable purposes.

Jeremiah Quinlan, receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank, hoped to make a report of the exact condition of that institution before this, but has been prevented by the injunction obtained against him by some of the creditors. He expects to take some decisive action during this week.

The Congressional Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment will hold daily sessions at the Custom-house on and after Wednesday next, for the purpose of inquiring into alleged official irregularities, neglect or violation of duty by persons holding places at the Custom-house.

At 8½ P. M. yesterday, a fire was discovered on the second floor of the building No. 363 Broadway, occupied by Abraham Bogardus as a photograph gallery. Damage about $500; insured. The first floor is occupied by an India Rubber Company, and was slightly damaged.

During an affray in the lager-beer saloon at No. 324 East Twenty-eighth-street, last night, Victor Clemens, residing at No. 338 East Twenty-eighth-street, was cut on the head by some unknown person, receiving a severe and probably dangerous wound. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

The detectives on duty in Wall-street were peremptorily ordered yesterday to arrest all thieves found in that street or its vicinity, and to prefer charges against them as suspicious persons before a Magistrate. This action has been taken in order to prevent a recurrence of the recent down-town robberies.

During an altercation last night between James Brown and Edwin Bickford on board the schooner *Sarah Cullen*, lying at the foot of Seventh-street, East River, Bickford drew a large knife with which he cut Brown on the arm and shoulder, inflicting severe, though not dangerous, wounds.

The little German children connected with the Bethlehem Industrial Society of the Bethlehem Mission, near Central Park, were made happy yesterday, it being the occasion of the Christmas Tree Festival. Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and reflected the highest credit upon those good ladies who have spared no effort to make the Christmas season to these poor children one of thanksgiving and joy.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, misty rain began to fall, and still continued up to a late hour last night. The wind, which was from the north-east, freshened during the evening. The readings of the barometer and thermometer were as follows: 8 A. M.—Barometer, 30.[illegible]; thermometer, 30°. 11 A. M.—Barometer, 30.[illegible]; thermometer, 31°. 3 P. M.—Barometer, 30.[illegible]; thermometer, 32°. 6½ P. M.—Barometer, 30.[illegible]; thermometer, [illegible]. Corresponding date last year—Thermometer, 8 A. M., [illegible]; 11 A. M., [illegible]; 3 P. M., [illegible]; 6½ P. M., [illegible].

STATEN ISLAND.

The taxes for the town of Castleton in 1869 were $9,847. Last year they amounted to $13,169.

The officers and members of the artillery at Fort Wadsworth will give a grand military hop at that place on New-Year's night.

The examination into the circumstances attending the collision of the steam-boats *Pomona* and *Thomas Hunt*, was continued yesterday. The evidence will be sent, at the close of the case, to the Supervising Inspector, Mr. Low.

The island is in a ferment, owing to the outrageous bills of Ring politicians, particularly in Castleton, and the disposition of a majority of the Board of Supervisors to pay these fraudulent bills. Friday there was an excited meeting at Richmond Village, and a quarrel took place between Supervisor Minturn and John C. Thompson, who has been engaged in exposing some of the frauds practiced upon the tax-payers. Messrs. Minturn and Ellis endeavored to eject Mr. Thompson from the desk where he had seated himself, and Mr. Van Clief (all three Supervisors) joined in the effort. An indignation meeting assembled at 2 P. M. in the Court-house, and Mr. Thompson there accused the Supervisors of official fraud, and with the use of spurious coupons to the amount of $9,000, passing bills unsigned and not sworn to, and cutting vouchers out of the back of the voucher-book without bills to show for them.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Methodists of Williamsbridge and vicinity intend to hold special watch-night services to-night, commencing at 7 o'clock, and close with the year.

It is stated, in relation to alleged frauds in the management of town affairs of Morrisania, that the Reform Committee will make some startling developments shortly.

In the town of Morrisania there are about 180 licensed dealers of liquor, and about as many more persons who are vending liquor without licenses.

A movement has been inaugurated among the tradesmen of Yonkers to organize a "Mercantile Protective Association," with a view of guarding against losses heretofore sustained by giving credit to unworthy and dishonest persons.

LONG ISLAND.

The third session of the Board of Supervisors, for the examination of the bills of the Justices and Constables of Newtown, was held yesterday.

Edmund T. Mills, an inmate of the Suffolk County Poor-house at Yaphank, was found on Friday frozen in the field about a mile from the building. Mills was thirty-seven years of age, and being insane, it was impossible to control him. He had a habit of wandering through the adjacent country, sleeping in barns and outhouses.

NEW-JERSEY.

Two cases of small-pox were yesterday reported in Jersey City.

The Grand Army of the Republic holds its annual encampment at Paterson on Jan. 30.

The Newark schools, during the year, have cost $187,000.

The total value of Newark's contributions toward Chicago is $60,041.

Sergt. Benedict, of the Newark Police force, has been dismissed, for locking up a lad for the night without sufficient cause.

Mr. James Crooks, of Paterson, has just presented the Crook's Free Library with 530 volumes of new books. During the last year 40,363 persons have visited the library reading-room.

The new patent hose ordered by the Paterson Common Council after the large fires there two weeks ago, has been delivered to the Fire Department and is now in readiness for use.

Jersey City is the loser, to the extent of $1,609 31, by the reception, in payment for taxes, of a worthless check for that amount on a New-Haven Bank.

The Mayor of Perth Amboy has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to submit to vaccination. There is, however, little small-pox there.

Patrick Sheeran, the defeated Assembly candidate in the Second Jersey City District, is still engaged in taking evidence, with the intention of contesting the seat.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been conferred on President Morton, of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, by Princeton College.

On Friday evening, while drunk, Joseph Henry, a milkman, living at Montclair, fell from his wagon near that place, and was killed. The wheels passed over his body and he lived but a short time.

To-morrow the conductors and engineers on the New-Jersey Railroads will commence running through from New-York to Philadelphia. Heretofore they have been changed at New-Brunswick.

County physician Dodd, during the last year, has had to attend to 249 cases of violent and mysterious death. Of this number 22 were drowned, 20 killed upon the railroad, 5 committed suicide, and 4 were burned to death.

The steam chest of the engine Grace, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, exploded yesterday morning at Newark. The head of the chest was thrown violently against a house fronting on the track, but no person was injured.

Otto Dittmar, a German, living at Hoboken, yesterday sold out the stock in his store and drew out his bank account, amounting to $2,000, it is said, to desert his wife and go to Germany. His plan was, however, suspected, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Two passengers on the steamer *Hansa* named Waddle preferred a serious charge yesterday, before Recorder Bohnstedt, of Hoboken, against J. Lange, second mate of that vessel. They allege that he committed an outrage upon their daughter during the voyage. A warrant was granted for his arrest.

Last night Wm. Robbins, driver of car No. 6 of the Jersey City and Bergen line, was fired at by a man standing on the corner of Van Vorst and York streets, Jersey City. The bullet whizzed past the driver's head. A passenger standing on the front platform also had a narrow escape. Robbins' life had been threatened by a man with whom he had a quarrel in Bergen.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Commander A. E. H. Benham is ordered to command the iron-clad *Tenor*, relieving Commander A. A. Weaver, who is ordered to proceed home and wait orders. Paymaster F. H. Aims is ordered to the *Tenor*, relieving Paymaster J. H. Bulkley, who is ordered to settle his accounts. The *Tenor* is now in the Harbor of Havana.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Dec. 30—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 94¼; 1867s, 94¾; 10-40s, 91¾.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for both for money and the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 94¼; 1867s, 94¾; 10-40s, 91¾.

Paris, Dec. 30.—Rentes closed at 56f. 30c.

Frankfort, Dec. 30.—United States 5-20 bonds, 96¼ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.—Today is observed as a partial holiday, and the Cotton market is closed. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 29th, have been 23,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s. 7d. ℔ cental for Red Winter. Beef, 72s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for extra prime Mess.

London, Dec. 30.—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine closed at 51s. ℔ cwt.

[Advertisement.]

"Consumption arrested and permanently benefited by using Cod Liver Oil." Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—Henry J. Stevens, Arthur Herman and wife, David Power, Y. E. Bunker, Mrs. H. P. Harrison, Bridget Downs, Adolph Eckstein, Delia and A. M. Cassidy, Charles B. Dana and wife, Samuel B. Weston, James White and wife, Miss Minnie F. Tilton, Henry Walcott, Mrs. Burrell and daughter, Mrs. Leonidas Gautier, 2 children, 2 infants and nurse, John R. Gale, Joseph N. Mason, George H. Baker, D. O'Brien, Mrs. A. G. Townsend, Mrs. J. F. Jenners and infant, D. W. Watson, S. P. Kimball, Mrs. A. A. Somerby. For Aspinwall—Atelardo J. Lideama, J. Edel Huerro, Mark Valenis, L. Caicedo, Mrs. A. J. Cerdor, 2 daughters, Dr. Geo. Badger, David Cooper, Jno. L. Davis, Capt. W. Rathbun, Juan B. Serrano, Capt. H. Marquis, Jasper Coghlan, August Guise, James Hanshaw, Mrs. B. L. Baskus, Master A. C. Merrick, John L. Thorndike, wife and maid servant, Thomas M. Cleaman, Octovork Jones, J. Whitright and wife, Samuel M. Hardwell, B. F. Pruse and lady, Mrs. Lida B. Rapp, Marcus W. Little, Thomas Dommison, Fred. W. Collens.

Dec. 30—*In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre.*—Miss Mary Holme, Mr. Cliff, Rondebush, Paul Patran, N. Oss, H. H. Dentker, John O. Leary, Rev. Mr. Lafont, Rev. Mr. Genin, E. Hunt, Mr. Patton, L. H. Mairm, Mr. Avet, Francois Barkley, Miss Louise Fromin, Miss Alexandrowa, Mrs. Prospere Aubry and child, P. Dovistelli, Wm. E. Clougher, M. Ulysse Venard and child, Mr. Damloos, Victor Anney, Andre Desgranges, Mrs. Desgranges, Miss Desgranges, Alphonse Caillot, Theodore Galibert, Mrs. Galibert and 4 children, Geo. Wilson, Jr., Mr. Tibets, Marquis A. Isola di Cammarano.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—Mrs. Shearson, infant and nurse, Edward B. Weeks, Mrs. Mary P. Kimball, John M. Webb, James Kerr, C. Hintz, A. Severin, J. M. Pendleton, Wm. Hurley, Amedie Colombots, John Butler, G. H. Mercer, M. A. Gray, wife and 2 children, H. Gorham, G. L. Seran, Isaac Smith.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Mr. Powers, C. W. Brown, J. D. Holbrook and lady, E. Benson and lady, William Clark and lady, Charles W. Wright, Joseph Wilson, Mrs. F. E. Johnson.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 30.—*In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.*—John Bowley, wife, child and servant, Dr. T. L. Bates, Mrs. [illegible], Mr. Le Clercq, Miss Caroline Le Clercq and maid, John Clark, J. A. Crawford, Frank Brooke, John Walker.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Louis L. Gauman, J. M. Seligman, S. B. Strong, G. Hy. S. Needham, M. A. McCarthy, T. G. Flannery, T. T. Flannery, J. B. Leighton, R. C. Greenlaw, J. D. Miller, Jacob Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:24 | Sun sets......4:42 | Moon rises...9:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:32 | Gov. Island..11:22 | Hell Gate..12:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 30.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leckhead, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; America, (N. G.,) Bussius, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; City of Houston, Partridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson & Bros.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Alliance, Shute, Salem; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ashland, Moore, Philadelphia, James Hand; Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Sheridan, Halsey, Boston, Fred Baker.

Ships Elisa McNeill, Mills, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Kildonan, (Br.,) Nicol, Glasgow, W. Nelson, Jr.; Geraldine Paget, (Br.,) Wright, London, Henderson Bros.; Vice Ammaglio de Tegatoff, (Aus.,) Dulcich, Antwerp, Sonaat & Co.

Barks Queen of the Seas, (Br.,) Haveron, Bristol, E. Morgan's Sons; Amelie, (Br.,) Guiol, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Dagmar, (Nor.,) Olsen, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Abraham, (Aus.,) Merend, Queenstown for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Smyrniote, Mayo, Alexandria, &c., Russel, Howes & Co.; L. & W. Armstrong, Marks, Demarara, L. & W. F. Armstrong.

Brigs Isabella, (Br.,) Morgan, Laguayra, Elbon & Munoz; Alice Starrett, Hooper, Havana, I. B. Gager.

Schrs. Lizzie Major, Gerrish, Smyrna, Fla., H. C. Loud & Co.; Gertie Lewis, Hodgdon, Norfolk, Va., C. E. Stapler & Co.; Harriet Thomas, Van Clief, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers; Alice B. Alley, Philadelphia; T. H. Seymour, Burgess, New-Bedford; Angler, Besse, New-Bedford; Chancellor, Ferguson, New-Haven; Tabitha & Hannah, Dill, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Morgan, Liverpool Dec. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. [illegible], passed an Inman steam-ship bound E.; [illegible] P. M., [illegible] miles east of Sandy Hook passed brig Protean, (of Portland,) steering E. The M. brings 106 passengers.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 28th inst., P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Joven Thomas, (Port.,) Mesquita, Lisbon 41 ds., with corkwood to Hagmeyer & Brunn.

Bark Everhard Delius, (N. G.,) Herboth, Bremen Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Susan M., (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Wade, Dublin 45 ds., in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Bark Rudolph, (N. G.,) Packen, Allen, [illegible] ds. with gas coal to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Felicina Chiesa, (Ital.,) Lavagna, Liverpool, [illegible] ds. with salt to Woodruff & Robinson.

Bark Ottawa, (of London,) Robinson, Amsterdam, [illegible] ds. with coal to master.

Brig Express, (N. G.,) Feuthaure, Taganrog, 114 ds., with mdse. to Tetens & Bockmann. Nov. 6, Andrew Hansen, of Norway, aged 22, fell from foretopsail-yard, and was drowned.

Brig Osprey (Br.,) Taylor, St. Johns, N. F., [illegible] ds., with fish to R. P. Currie.

Brig Crescent, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Gonaives 14 ds., with coffee and cotton to H. Becker & Co. Vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Left in port schr. Mary Holt, for New-York [illegible].

Brig Victor, (N. G.,) Royan, Arecibo, P. R., 18 ds. with molasses to Hicks & Tabbs.

Brig Catillo Ciro, (Ital.,) Simone, Palermo 67 ds. with sumac to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 27.

Brig Walter Howes (of Bangor,) Pierce, Santa Cruz, Cuba, 18 ds., with molasses to J. A. Hill—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Eva Adell, Eaton, Apalachicola 18 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. C. S. Bushnell, Mayo, Rotterdam Nov. 14, with mdse. to Bentley, Miller & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Schr. New Dominion, (Br.,) Veal, St. Martin's 21 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Henrietta, Fowler, Baltimore 5 ds., with grain to Lane & Son—vessel to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. L. M. Aldridge, Somers, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Brandywine, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frank Marwin, Dayton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles F. Mayo, Stevens, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Franklin Randolph, ——, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia A. Crowell, Pratt, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Samuel P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Rover, Lane, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. & M. Merriman, Fox, Providence.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. White Rock, Wilson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Fancy, Allen, Greenwich.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E., thick and stormy outside.

Sailed.

Steam-ships St. Laurent, for Havre; America, for Bremen; Italy, for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; City of Houston, for Galveston; Sherman and Geo. Washington, for New-Orleans; Magnolia and Huntsville, for Savannah; Ashland, for Fernandina; Champion, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Arr. steamers William Crane, from Baltimore; Glaucus, from New-York; ship Hudson, from Liverpool; barks Agenoria, from Leghorn; Kate Williams, from St. Michaels; Almira Coombs, from Turks Island; R. A. Allen, from New-Orleans; brigs Harmony, from London; Java, from San Domingo; Jane, from Miragoane; Ida C., from Cape Haytien; schrs. Harry White, from Fayal; Sylvan, from Curacoa; David Miller, from do.; Alice Wyrick, from Gonaives; A. D. Henderson, from Inagua.

Also arr., steam-ship Aleppo, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 30.—Arr., bark Atlanta, from Liverpool, for Norfolk.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Igamokyden, from Rio.

Miscellaneous.

Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Jones, from Aspinwall, which arrived at an early hour this morning, reports Dec. 26, lat. 27 09, lon. 74 35, passed schr. St. Croix, (of Boston,) steering S. W.

Spoken.

Dec. 18, lat. 39 06 N., lon. 60 42, ship Graham's Polly, hence for Cadiz.

22d, lat. 41 10, lon. 65 54, brig John Wesley, do., for Gibraltar.

Dec. 19, lat. 40 20, lon. 68 52, bark Seaman, (Br.,) Liverpool, for New-Haven.

Dec. 20, lat. 39 45, lon. 64 22, bark Templar, bound W.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall, N. G., Dec. 20.—Arr. Dec. 3, barks E. Shultz, from New-York; Maggie M., from Baltimore; Dec. 7, Schr. E. S. Baylis, from New-York; Dec. 10, steamer Ocean Queen, from New-York; Dec. 11, schr. M. E. Sampson, from New-York; brig Aroostook, from Baltimore; Dec. 13, brig Samuel Lindsey, from Boston; bark Gazelle, from New-York.

Panama, Dec. 20.—Arr. Dec. 20, steamer Sacramento, from San Francisco; sld. Dec. 14, steamer Montana, for San Francisco.

European Marine News.

Queenstown, Dec. 30.—The Atlantic and Great Western steamer Nevada, from New-York, for Liverpool, arrived today.

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS.
NO. 54 WEST 11TH-ST.,
Between University place and 5th-av.
TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 P. M.
CHAS. JACQUES, Proprietaire.
BILL OF FARE TODAY:
POTAGE—Au Tapioca.
HORS D'OUVRE—{Olives. Beurre Frais.
POISSON—Filets de Sole, (a la Bourguignone).
ENTREE—Cotes de Mouton, (a la Jardiniere.)
ENTREMET—Asperges (a la Sauce Blanche.)
ROTI—Poulets de Philadelphie.)
SALADE—Matches et Celery.
DESSERTS—{Glaces, (a la Vanille.) Fruits.
FROMAGES—{Brie. Neufchatel. Roquefort. Gruyere.
(CAFE.)
DINNER $1 25, (WINE INCLUDED,) at 6 o'clock and 6½.
BREAKFAST, 50 cents and 75 cents.
SUPPER TO ORDER.

WINDOW CORNICES,
PICTURE AND LOOKING-GLASS FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
JOHN KONNENBACHER & CO.,
Factory, No. 16 Pell-st., near Bowery.
Pell-st., near the junction of Bowery and Chatham sts.

CALENBERG, VAUPEL & CO.,
Manufacturers of grand and square
PIANOS,
No. 10 East Union-square and 333 West 36th-st., N. Y.

COFFEE-MILLS
For Grocers, Hotels and Family use. Twenty different sizes and styles. Swift's patent are the best.
E. LAVILAND & SON, Agents,
No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

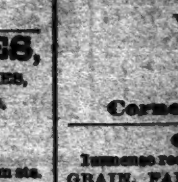
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS
Have completed their entire stock of
LADIES' FURS
For the season:
SEAL SACQUES,
In splendid assortments, including
NOVELTIES,
All at lower prices than last season.
Astrakhan Sacques
In every quality and at low figures.
Their usual large lines in
Ermine, Mink, Black Martin and Chinchilla.
A select assortment of
Russian and Hudson Bay Sables
Black and Silver Foxes,
Of special importations.
Fur Robes for Carriage and Sleigh Use.
Including choice grades in
BLACK BEAR AND BEAVER.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Children's Furs,
Gentlemen's Furs.
Particular attention given to orders for
GENTS' SEAL COATS AND VESTS.
N. B.—A large lot of beautiful Novelties in Sacques, Muffs, Turbans, &c., imported from Paris, very exquisite in style and finish. Fur Trimmings in large variety on hand.
502-504 Broadway.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICE, No 586 6TH-AV.
Capital - - - $2,500,000.
Assets, over $4,000,000.
This Company having provided for all its Chicago Losses, without borrowing a dollar or disturbing a single Bond and Mortgage, invites the attention of the public to the following Certificate of Hon. George W. Miller, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, that the Capital has been restored to the full amount of Two and One-half Millions of Dollars.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1871.
Having on the 10th day of November, 1871, made a requisition, directing the officers of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, to require the Stockholders of said Company to pay up the sum of One million five hundred thousand Dollars deficiency then existing in the Capital of said Company, and upon due examination made, it appearing that the said amount of One million five hundred thousand Dollars has been duly subscribed and fully paid in, in cash, I hereby certify that the Capital of said Company has been fully restored to its original amount of Two million five hundred thousand Dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal on the day and year above written.
GEO. W. MILLER,
(L. S.) Superintendent.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminaries, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.

GLORIOUS NEWS.
Immense reduction in the prices of PLAIN, GROS GRAIN, FANCY TRIMMING and SASH RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS and TOILET ARTICLES.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.



POLLAK & SON, manufacturers of Meerschaum Goods, sell their warranted-genuine Pipes and Cigar Holders at wholesale prices at their retail store, No. 27 John-st., middle of block.